AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Art Sale
OF
200 High-Class Modern
OIL PAINTINGS,
By Distinguished American and Foreign Artists.
From the New York Art Emporium.

Our instructions are peremptory to sell without LIMIT or RESERVATION for the benefit of the several artists. The Paintings are all elegantly mounted. Among this fine collection will be found choice examples from the following eminent artists:

Thos. Hill, Alex Wust, D. St. John, E. Baker, Duplesses, Kieffer, Lemon, Mulholland, Sourfeit, Durand, Myerheim, Fragonard, Williams, Eberly, C. Loverage, Males, Rifford, Wiendenbach, L. R. Mignot, P. Rosenberg, Chaperson, Coudray, Garnier, Lewis, Melrose, Richards, Wild,

And 100 others of equal eminence.
Now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.
Will be peremptorily sold at Auction on Monday Afternoon, May 15, at 2 1-2 o'clock, and Tuesday Morning, May 16, at 10 1-2 o'clock, and Afternoon at 2 1-2 o'clock, at our spacious Salesrooms,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

SEWING MACHINES
AT AUCTION,
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT STORE 220 NORTH-AV.
35 second-hand Sewing Machines. All the popular makers. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

DIAMONDS!
DIAMONDS!
$50,000
WORTH OF
Diamonds at Auction
BY CATALOGUE, AT
A. H. MILLER'S
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE,
61 Washington-st.,
Wednesday Morning,
May 17, at 11 o'clock.
The Catalogue consists of
OVER 100 DIFFERENT LOTS,
Including some very fine SOLITAIRES weighing from ½ to 8 carats.
Elegant Cluster Rings and Pins,
Ladies' Ear Rings, Gentlemen's Studs, Pins, &c., &c.; the whole collection forming the finest display ever shown in this city. On exhibition Wednesday Morning.
LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCHES,
Exquisitely set with Diamonds. A fine line
GENTS' GOLD WATCHES,
Of the most celebrated Foreign and American Makers.
Regular Sales at Auction daily at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m. Tuesday and Saturday evenings at 7:30.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
Mr. J. H. FRENCH will conduct the sale.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
SPECIAL SALE
Tuesday Morning, May 15, at 10 o'clock, Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, &c., at our Salesroom, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
1 Pianoforte by A. W. Ladd & Co., full round case.
1 Pianoforte by Hazleton & Co., front round case.
1 Pianoforte by New York Piano Co., front round case.
1 Pianoforte by W. W. Kimball, front round case.
1 Pianoforte by G. D. Pease & Co., front round case.
1 Pianoforte by Grand Union Co., front round case.
1 Pianoforte, upright, Newton & Co.
1 Parlor Organ, Williams & Eaton, 5 stops.
1 Parlor Organ, Williams & Eaton, 6 stops.
1 Melodeon, G. A. Prince & Co., 5-octave.
Also 50 Fine Oil Paintings and Chromos.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTER'S & CO.'S REGULAR SALE,
Wednesday Morning, May 17, at 9:30 o'clock,
At 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st.
200 PACKAGES
ASSORTED GLASSWARE,
WHITE GRANITE WARE,
In Packages and Open Lots.
Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Carpets, Fine Table Cutlery.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Regular Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods,
Notions, Edgings, Embroideries, Hosiery,
Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.
ALSO STRAW GOODS,
THURSDAY MORNING, May 18, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

COLLECTION OF
Fine Steel Engravings, Water Colors,
and Paintings, at Auction,
Friday morning, May 19, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction House, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. A very choice selection of fine Steel Engravings, in elaborate French Walnut, Maple, and Ash Frames, with French Plate-Glass. Very fine Water Colors, richly framed; a collection of Modern Oil Paintings. The above Engravings have been selected with great care, and are without exception the finest ever offered at auction in Chicago.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE.
Saturday, May 20, 9:30 o'clock a. m., at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.,
FURNITURE.

By S. N. FOWLER & CO.,
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.
Chattel Mortgage Sale,
MONDAY, May 15, at 11 a. m., at No. 683 South ...-st. Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Bedding and Beds, Carpets, new Sewing Machine, new Cook Stoves, 200 volumes valuable books, 1 Eng. Lever Watch, 1 Ladies' Gold Watch. At 12 m. prompt, an Open Buggy, silver-plated, extra fine finish, cost $300 to manufacture.
HIRAM BRUSH, Agent for Mortgagee.
S. N. FOWLER & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.
...at Trade Sale 3,260 cases Boots & Shoes at Auction
without any reserve, Tuesday Morning, May 16, at 9 o'clock. Dealers will please call and see our stock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

TAX NOTICE.
NOTICE.
CITY TAX DISCOUNTS.
THE SAFEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES, especially when you can get a HANDSOME DISCOUNT. The City of Chicago will, at any time before May 20, 1876, borrow from persons owing City Real Estate Taxes for the year 1875 the amount of such taxes, allowing two (2) per cent discount, and will issue vouchers therefor which may be used at once, or held until the owner is prepared to pay his other taxes.
By order of the Mayor and Finance Committee.
Apply to S. S. HAYES, Comptroller,
Room 3, City Hall.

CONFECTIONERY.
CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 30. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS!
DIAMONDS!

$50,000 WORTH OF GEMS
AT PEREMPTORY
AUCTION SALE,
AT
A. H. MILLER'S,
No. 61 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Wednesday Morning, May 17, at 11 o'cl'k.

The Whole to be Sold by Catalogue, and Includes:

SOLITAIRES in Rings, Pins, Studs, Ladies' Ear Drops, &c., weighing from 1-2 to 8 carats each.
CLUSTERS, beautifully set in Rings, Pins, Sets, &c.
LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCHES, enameled and set with Diamonds.
LADIES' SETS, Diamond Settings.
GENTS' FINE GOLD WATCHES, American and Foreign Makes, of the Finest Quality.

Regular Sales at Auction Daily at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Tuesday and Saturday Evenings at 7:30 o'clock.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
Mr. J. H. FRENCH will conduct the sale.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices
TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW,
Room 10, Tribune Building.

TO RENT.
Three Elegant, All New, Marble, Octagon-Front, 16-room Dwelling-Houses, with all modern improvements, situated on Twenty-second-st., corner of South Park-av., having the finest view of the Lake in the city. Will rent cheap to the right kind of tenant. Apply to
JOHN GUNZENHAUSER,
No. 151 Randolph-st., Room 1.

PIANOS.
PIANOS FOR RENT.
100 Splendid Upright, Square, and Grand Pianos to rent, and rent deducted if purchased.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts, Chicago,
General Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.
Office Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.
April 24, 1876.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
April 24, 1876.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, the 1st of June next, at 1 p. m.
Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, for registration, on or before the 1st of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.
WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH.
This Hotel, with large additions and improvements, consisting of SEVENTY SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen, an additional dining-room, a Hot and Cold Sea-Water Bathing Establishment, etc.,
WILL OPEN EARLY IN JUNE.
Applications for rooms can be made at the office of D. M. HILDRETH, 52 Broadway, N. Y., or at the Hotel. PRESBURY & HILDRETH.

WATER CURE.
KENOSHA WATER CURE,
KENOSHA, Wis. Recently enlarged and improved. Fine lake view and good boating. Summers remarkably cool, and climate delightful. Chronic Diseases; Diseases of Nervous System. For circulars, terms, etc., address N. A. PENNOYER, M.D., Physician, or E. PENNOYER, Proprietor.

DYEING AND CLEANING.
SHAWLS
Of every description cleaned to look like new, and at short notice. AUG. SCHWARZ,
190 So. Clark, 158 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sts.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEM'TS.
CENTENNIAL BOARDING AND LODGING
MRS. J. HAMILTON THOMAS,
(Formerly bookseller and publisher). Terms $2 per day. 1344 Chestnut-st., PHILADELPHIA. Cars to the Exhibition pass the door.

CENTENNIAL LODGING-ROOMS—ACCOMMODAtion for gentlemen lodgers in newly fitted-up private rooms. Apply at A. LUTZ'S furniture warerooms, 121 South Eleventh-st., Philadelphia.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PHILADELphia. All modern conveniences; on line of cars to Centennial. Use of china, linen, etc., from June 1 to Nov. 1. Rent $200 per month. Address W E H, ... Philadelphia.

GENERAL NOTICES.
NOTICE.
CITY TAX DISCOUNTS.
THE SAFEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES, especially when you can get a HANDSOME DISCOUNT. The City of Chicago will, at any time before May 20, 1876, borrow from persons owing City Real Estate Taxes for the year 1875 the amount of such taxes, allowing two (2) per cent discount, and will issue vouchers therefor which may be used at once, or held until the owner is prepared to pay his other taxes.
By order of the Mayor and Finance Committee.
Apply to S. S. HAYES, Comptroller,
Room 3, City Hall.

SODDING! SODDING!
Wanted—Orders to do sodding, or will sell sods by the load, cheap. Address P. CHAMBERS, Hyde Park.

PROPOSALS.
Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill.
Office on North Dearborn-st., between Michigan and Illinois-sts.
CHICAGO, May 6, 1876.—Sealed bids will be received at the County Treasurer's Office until 12 o'clock m. Thursday, the 18th inst., for the sale of fifty $1,000 Fire Bonds, due May 1, 1892, bearing interest at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November, at the Metropolitan National Bank of New York and this office. There will be accrued interest from May 1, 1876, and bids must be made accordingly. Bids will be received for all or any portion of the bonds, the County reserving the right to accept such as may be deemed necessary, or reject all bids. Envelopes containing the bids must be marked "Bids for Cook County Bonds." L. C. HUCK,
County Treasurer.
C. C. P. HOLDEN,
THOS. LONERGAN,
JOHN HERTING,
JOHN TABOR,
A. B. JOHNSON,
Committee on Finance.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WALKER BOOT!
This is to notify the trade that
FARNUM & OTIS,
114 WABASH-AV.,
Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in Boots and Shoes, are our authorized agents, and the ONLY PLACE in Chicago where the genuine Worcester "WALKER BOOTS" are for sale.
J. H. & G. M. WALKER.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.
GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

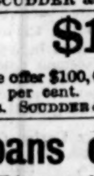
FINANCIAL.
MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate in Chicago or Hyde Park in sums of $500, $600, $700, $1,000, $1,500, and larger sums to Suit. Money here. Can close at once.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

7 Per Cent.
We offer, with ordinary commissions, loans of $25,000 and upwards at SEVEN per cent. On hand to loan at 9, $1,000, $2,300, $3,000.
SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

$100,000.
We offer $100,000 on improved business property at 7 per cent. Small loans negotiated at current rates. SCUDDER & MASON, 107 and 109 Dearborn-st.

Loans on Real Estate
In Chicago and improved suburbs negotiated promptly at current rates by
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
PARIS FLOWERS.
Elegant Wreaths, Bouquets, Montures for spring hats and bonnets at MME. PONCELETS', the well-known importer direct from Paris, in Flowers and Feathers, 889 Wabash-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts. Bridal Flowers and Flowers for parties a specialty.

OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street.
CHICAGO.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

BABY CARRIAGES.
BABY CARRIAGES, 4 wheels, $4.75, worth $7, up to the finest made at $25. Send for Ill. Catalogue. EXPOSITION BAZAAR, 205 W. Madison-st., cor Green.

"HE'S GONE."

That's What the City-Hall Politicians Said About Colvin Yesterday,

When It Became Known that the Heads of Departments Would Obey the Council.

The Chicago Tichborne Will Appeal to the Law for Rehabilitation as Mayor.

Mayor Hoyne Sends in His List of Committees to the Council.

Ald Ryan and White Object to the Positions Allotted to Them.

The Comptroller Announces Von Hollen's Departure—The Water-Works.

Ald. Throop Reads the Noisy Hildreth a Much-Needed Lesson.

The License Frauds to Be Investigated—Aldermen and Their Taxes.

EXIT COLVIN.

THE CLAIMANT READY FOR RELEGATION.

There was considerable expectation of developments in the Mayoralty war yesterday, and consequently the attendance of interested spectators about the City-Hall was larger than for some days. Not that there was any reason for expecting anything wonderful, but that a Sunday's rest had given an extra zest to the appetite for news, and the attendants on the Adams-street proceedings hoped that an attempt to put somebody out of somewhere might breed a disturbance.

Colvin was first on the scene, and had hardly established himself when he began a series of consultations with half-a-dozen different persons on general subjects, and with regard to the one object of his existence,—to do something which the people, his masters, didn't want him to do.

Mayor Hoyne was slower in getting down, and it was nearly noon when he made his appearance in his office. Before that time his room had been well filled with Aldermen and other gentlemen who took an interest in hearing about the progress of affairs. Gov. Beveridge made his appearance in the office during the afternoon, and had a talk with the Mayor, discussing at some length the general situation, but offering no decided opinion.

During the general conference a gentleman who took a lively interest in the welfare of the German population called Mayor Hoyne's attention to the fact that the *Staats-Zeitung* had stated that the new Council intended to

REVIVE THE SUNDAY LAW

and attempt to enforce it. The Mayor very promptly and clearly expressed his sentiments on the question by saying that he believed the statement to be utterly untrue, and, further, that if such action were taken by the Council, he would veto it.

One of the first things looked for yesterday morning by Mayor Hoyne was a reply from the heads of departments to his letter asking them to express their intentions about submitting to his authority. The letters were sent out Saturday, and there was no reason why answers should not be given at once. The letters began to come in in the afternoon, however, the first one being the following from Justice Scully:

CHICAGO, May 15, 1876.—*The Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Mayor*—DEAR SIR: In reply to the resolutions of the Common Council and your note received to-day, asking me to define my position in the present Mayoralty controversy, I desire to say that, in view of the large vote cast for you at the recent election, the canvassing and declaring said vote by the Common Council, and the investiture of the office of Executive upon yourself, I can do no less than defer to this overwhelming array of authority, and obey all papers and orders emanating from your office. Respectfully, etc.,
DANIEL SCULLY, J. P.

JUSTICE KAUFMANN

also went on record in the following letter:

CHICAGO, May 15, 1876.—*The Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Mayor of Chicago:* In answer to your letter of inquiry of the 13th inst., I would say that I received my appointment from the Common Council, and will most assuredly obey any instructions emanating from them as a body. Wishing to pass no opinion as to the legality of the election, I shall recognize you as the executive officer of the city until otherwise ordered by the body that placed me in my position. Respectfully yours,
H. A. KAUFMANN, Police Justice, N. D.

THE HEADS TOGETHER.

A conference of the heads of departments had been called in the morning by Marshal Goodell, to take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the office of the Board of Public Works. When that hour arrived there were present Marshal Godell, Fire-Marshal Benner, Sanitary-Superintendent Miller, Dr. McVickar, President of the Board of Health, and the Commissioners of the Public Works. A messenger was sent for Police-Superintendent Hickey, with instructions to bring either him or his views in writing to the conference; and pending his return the gentlemen present talked over the situation in a somewhat informal manner. Some of them thought it hard that they and the departments over which they had control should be brought into the conflict. They were doing the best they could for the interests of the city, and would continue to do so as long as they were invested with official power, no matter who was Mayor. The powers of the Common Council they recognized, for the reason that it was the legislative body of the city, and should obey all orders emanating from it. One of the gentlemen read the following, which he thought fairly and squarely represented the views of all:

Resolved, By the heads of the different departments of the City Government assembled this 15th day of May, 1876, that, while the question of the Mayoralty is under discussion and involved in doubt, we recognize the authority of the Common Council, and propose to obey all rules and orders emanating from them directing the conduct of the several departments.

While the language of the resolution was being discussed, the messenger returned from Capt. Hickey, stating that he was too ill to either come down town or place his views in writing, and that he would reply to the note of Mayor Hoyne through his attorney.

MORE TIME WANTED, BUT REFUSED.

On the reception of this message, Secretary Sullivan, of the Board of Public Works, was deputed to visit Mayor Hoyne and ask for further delay, on the ground of Hickey's illness, which prevented the departments from acting in the matter in concert.

Mayor Hoyne positively declined to grant any further extension. For three days his circular had been in the hands of the various departments. They had had plenty of time to consider what line of action they would pursue, and he wanted an answer unconditionally, as he was desirous of communicating to the Council in the evening the positions taken by the heads of the different branches of the Government.

Mr. S. M. Moore, on behalf of Fire-Marshal Benner, made a somewhat similar request on his Honor. He represented that the Fire Department did not want to be drawn into any political complications whatever; that it was ready and willing to do its duty under all circumstances in the interest of the citizens; and that it would be better for all parties if his Honor would excuse the Fire-Marshal, and allow him to simply attend to the business of putting out fires and saving property from the ravages of the fire-fiend.

This request was also firmly refused by Mayor Hoyne. He wanted to know just where he stood and who stood by him.

HOW THEY CAME DOWN.

Mr. Sullivan returned from his fruitless mission and reported to the Board of Public Works, who, after some conversation, instructed him to deliver the following reply to the Mayoral circular:

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 13, 1876.—*The Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Mayor*—SIR: In reply to your communication of yesterday, requesting an answer to the resolution adopted by the City Council, which directed all heads of departments to recognize you as Mayor of the city, the Board of Public Works direct me to state that they did not answer the letter of the City Clerk, transmitting the resolution, because they did not think that an answer was necessary.

As public officials, the Board of Public Works have always recognized the authority and obeyed the orders of the City Council, and they will continue to do so while in office.
ALEX SULLIVAN, Secretary.

Fire-Marshal Benner saw that the crisis had come, and promptly resolved on his line of action. He left the conference and proceeded to his office, where he drew up the following letter, which was neatly copied, signed, and sent to the Mayor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO, May 15, 1876.—*To the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Mayor, etc.*—SIR: In answer to your communication of the 12th inst., I would say that I neglected to answer the communication from the City Clerk with regard to the resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, relating to your authority to act as Mayor, for the reason that no answer was asked of me, but in this connection will say that I would consider it a breach of good faith towards the legislative body of the city if I did not recognize its authority. Consequently, I have the honor to acknowledge you as the authorized Mayor of this city. Respectfully submitted.
MAT BENNER, Fire-Marshal.

After the breaking up of the conference Marshal Goodell was very busy. In fact, he was as busy as a man could be in a baker's oven without a fan. He popped into Colvin's office, buzzed a minute; then into the Comptroller's; back to his own; here a word and there a word. Finally he captured Mr. Tuley, of counsel for Mayor Hoyne, and discussed the situation with him. The twain dodged around to find out exactly what the other heads of departments had done, in what language they had couched their replies, what they had to say about the thing, etc., etc. Their stock of information did not grow much until they ran across a couple of reporters, who gave up all they knew, anticipating that they would be furnished in return with a copy of the Marshal's letter, which was then being draughted by his accomplished Secretary. Goodell, however, declined to give up the document until it had been seen and signed by Hickey. The reporters, however, saw enough of it to surmise that it will be in its tenor very much like the reply forwarded by the Board of Public Works.

The other departments, the Comptroller excepted, sent word to Mayor Hoyne that they recognized him only as the Chief Magistrate of the city.

THE LEGAL CONFERENCE.

The counsel for the "Two Kings of Brentford"—Messrs. Root, Goudy, and Jamieson for Mr. Colvin, and Horton, Tuley, and Thompson for Mayor Hoyne—met in Mr. Tuley's office yesterday forenoon and indulged in a further conference over the situation. At noon they had not reached an agreement, and adjourned for lunch. About 3 o'clock they reconvened, and after about one hour's disputation, agreed upon a protocol to the following effect:

THE PROTOCOL.

Colvin as relator shall file an information in the nature of a quo warranto upon Mayor Hoyne to make him show cause why he acts as and exercises the functions and privileges of Mayor of the city. The latter shall waive all service of power of process, and not interpose any dilatory motions or technical objections so as to stave off a judgment by the Court. The counsel for the contending parties agree to concur in the facts presented to the Court, if possible. Should they be unable to agree, their case will go to the Courts by pleadings. The information will be filed to-day or to-morrow in the Criminal Court. The cause will be heard by the Circuit Court in banc, and the judgment will be recorded in the Criminal Court. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court is retained, should either party be dissatisfied with the finding of the lower Court.

THE STATUS.

In reply to the question, what effect does this agreement have on the present status, Mr. Tuley said the lawyers had come to an agreement merely on the legal aspects of the controversy and not on the physical one. He presumed that the legal stipulations did not interfere with the policy both gentlemen were carrying out so far as related to the executive duties of the office.

However, as all the departments, save the Comptroller, have given in their adhesion to Mayor Hoyne, there will be very little for the Chicago Tichborne to do. In accordance with an understanding between Mayor Hoyne and Mr. Hayes, Mr. Colvin will be permitted to sign his late official name to some certificates and other financial papers in connection with certain monetary arrangements on behalf of the city made some time ago, and now being perfected.

ALDERMANIC CAUCUS.

It was announced early yesterday morning that a caucus of Aldermen was to be held in the afternoon at the pacific to settle upon some matters left unfinished at the former meeting. The gathering was called for 5 o'clock, but did not assemble for business until a little before 6. The session continued only 20 minutes or so, and the only business done was in reference to the Committees of the Council, as set forth in Ald. Thompson's speech, published in the regular Council proceedings elsewhere.

THE COUNCIL.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Council met yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Clerk called the roll and the following Aldermen responded to their names: Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Sheridan, Sommer, Lodding, Cullerton, Kerber, Hildreth, O'Brien, Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, White, Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Wheeler, Ryan, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Lengacher, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, Boser, Kirk.

Ald. Thompson—I move that Ald. Aldrich be elected Chairman pro tem.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. Cullerton—At the last meeting of the Council a Special Committee on Rules was appointed to report a set of rules which should govern this Council for the ensuing year. The Chairman having failed to call the meeting together, I would ask for further time. It is not necessary, I believe, to put the motion, but it is necessary that we should have an amendment to the existing rules, and for that reason I would move that Rule 41 as it now appears on the old rules—the one regulating the number of standing committees—be added to our present rules.

Ald. Sommer—I would like to inquire—I made a motion that this rule, together with some others, be referred to the Committee on Rules. Has it been considered by the Committee, or not?

Ald. Cullerton—The Committee has not been called together.

Ald. Sommer moved that the motion be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Ald. Lengacher seconded it, and spoke against haste in pushing through the rules which were to govern them.

Ald. Cullerton explained he did not make the motion as Chairman of the Committee on Rules, but as a simple Alderman.

Ald. Sommer's motion was not agreed to.

Ald. Thompson—I move to amend the motion made by Ald. Cullerton so that it shall stand that the committees named in Rule 41 of the rules of the old Council be the standing committees of the present Council for this year.

Ald. Cullerton—I accept the amendment.

Ald. Sommer—If I can get a second I shall move to have this referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Chair—By what rule?

Ald. Sommer started to read the rule which was in his mind, but suddenly discovered that it was one which had been stricken out, and consequently sat down much confused.

GENUINE ELOQUENCE.

Ald. Hildreth—I do not see the propriety, inasmuch as the Council has appointed a Committee upon Rules, of adopting rules as the circumstance may demand. I think it will be better for the best interests of the Council in future that all business may be delayed until the rules are formally agreed upon by the Committee and reported to the Council and acted upon. The idea of coming in one night to the Council, striking out certain rules to suit that night, and then coming in another night and inserting the same rules that is stricken out one night, why it seems to be perfectly ridiculous. The very idea of the Council going to work in that manner seems to appear upon its face as if that there was no good intent. It does not seem as that though the rules were to be treated with that same degree of responsibility that the rules have upon themselves. They become a part of the rules—the rules of themselves, but if we come in one night and strike out one rule to suit the circumstance that may arise that night, and then come in the following night and insert the same rules, what are we going to come to? What can we depend upon? What safeguard have the people got? For instance, if you please, that there is a question that matters that my people are deeply interested in, and I say to my people under our rules I can give you an opportunity to remonstrate against whatever the subject may be. I will refer this subject matter to its appropriate Committee. I will give you an opportunity that you may bring in a remonstrance into the Common Council and show that it is not in accordance with the wish of the majority of the property or the people, whatever the circumstance may be. I will give you all this opportunity. Well then, suppose that that particular rule that I have the privilege of taking advantage of of referring the subject matter to a Committee—supposing that the same is set so that that rule shall be suspended—supposing that rule is stricken out by a majority of the Council for that night, why my people are simply compelled to shut their mouths; they have no opportunity to be heard.

Every gentleman of this Council that has not been here before will know this to be the fact before that he has been in this Council for six months. On many occasions he will have presented to him a petition that he deems that it is his duty to present to this Council, signed by a certain number of his constituency, that they require a certain improvement, or they require some prayer at the hands of this Council. Well, then, he will find immediately following that, as quick as it is published and made known to the people he will find that there will be ten to one for to remonstrate against it. Well then suppose that the rule is suspended that night that the petition is brought in; supposing that the scheme is well laid, the plot is all perfected in every shape, and the job is put through at once. Under this procedure that they are going on now, it would only be fair to suppose that such things as this would be done. Then the people are deprived of their right.

Now, I believe like this: I believe it in all candor. I do not think there is any occasion at this time to carry it to any such extent. It seems to have gone as far as is needed in this political question, and there is need that we should come down to a status where we shall come down and do the business that we are sent here to do, and to establish our rules that we shall be governed by, and not be changed every night that we come into the Council. From time to time I have had petitions that I presented to the Council—has been given to me by the people—and then I have had remonstrances three times as great handed to me, and I have likewise brought the same in the Council. Supposing that I should go in the first night and move a suspension of the rule, when it should deprive my colleague, if you please, of the privilege of having it referred, and put it through that night, and then people should remonstrate who may be three times as great in number or property interest—be three times as great in number, and they have no voice in the future, they have no redress whatever. The Council has acted, and there is no more can be done.

Now inasmuch as there has been a Committee appointed upon rules, and that Committee has not been called together, inasmuch as the Council has stricken out certain rules, I think for the safety of the Council, for the protection of each member of the Council and the people, I believe it is but just and right that as far as the rules of the Council are concerned that no further action should be taken. God knows we have done enough already as far as the rules are concerned, and no further action should be taken in relation to the rules until the Committee shall have revised the rules, and then report them to this Council, and then we shall know from that time on that we shall act under the rules of this Council when adopted. I do not think that it is to the best interest of this Council that we should banter with these rules in this manner, and all matters pertaining to rules that any member of this Council has in his hands that he is desirous of having changed in the body of the rules,—any amendments, alterations, or anything of the kind,—I think that ought to be presented here to the Council and referred to the Committee upon Rules, and that the Chairman of the Committee upon Rules should call the Committee together and settle this question, so that we can go on and act from this time on.

The President pro tem.—Are you ready for the question?

Ald. Hildreth—Please state the amendment. I do not understand it.

Ald. Thompson—The original motion was to adopt Rule 41. The amendment was not to adopt any rules, but that the committees named in the old Rule 41 be the committees of the Council for the present year; that is all. We do not change the rules; we do not adopt the rules; we merely designate the names and numbers of the standing committees for the present year.

Ald. Sweeney wanted the members to understand what they were voting on. The Chairman of the Committee on Rules had neglected to call the Committee together, and to pass this rule, without a report, would be an exercise of the gag-law again. What was the use of proceeding in this half-and-half way? It would be better to have a report in proper form than to proceed hastily, as was evidently the intention of the majority. His ward was anxious that a little business should be done, and he deprecated proceeding in this fashion.

Ald. Hildreth expressed the opinion that Ald. Sommers' motion was timely and well, and ought to be adopted. The Council could not safely proceed without the Rule 46, unless all business was prepared in private caucus. Without such a safeguard they would be open to a great deal of trickery.

Ald. Cullerton—There is nothing wrong in the motion before the house. Its object is simply to organize the legislative authority of this city; without the adoption of this rule this body cannot become organized. Gentlemen in the minority are seeking further time; they are attempting to tack on to this resolution or motion Rule 46 for the purpose or referring the very proposition that the Council is about to pass for the purpose of its organization. The introduction of this rule is to receive a report from the proper source, of the standing Committees to-night. I assure the gentleman that in the coming week I shall call the Committee on Rules together, and we will report a set of rules,—such a set of rules that this body shall be governed by for the ensuing year. The amendment that the gentleman offers is out of order. But I do not desire to make that point if the gentleman submits it in writing. I shall call for a division on the question that this Rule 41 may be adopted. There is no intention on the part of the majority, at any rate so far as I am concerned as a member, to take any advantage whatever of any gentleman present; but we must get organized, and the committees must in this coming week make such investigations of the papers now in possession of the city as they deem fit. As far as the speeches are concerned they are suitable to the occasion, and should be heard.

HILDRETH CHOKED OFF.

Ald. Hildreth wished to deny the insinuation that he was anxious for further delay.

Ald. Throop—A point of order, Mr. Chairman. The gentleman has spoken three times on the question, and it is time he came to order.

Ald. Hildreth—I was going to make a proposition.

Ald. Throop—I want to say a few words.

The President pro tem.—The point of order is well taken. If I understand the rule aright, a member can only speak a second time until all the Aldermen have spoken.

Ald. Hildreth—What rule is that?

The President pro tem.—I think there is a rule of that description in existence.

The Clerk—Yes; No. 12.

Ald. White—Wasn't it stricken out?

The President pro tem.—My recollection is that that rule is already adopted.

Ald. Hildreth—But, Mr. President, I wish to speak to a question of privilege, and no rule can prevent me.

The President pro tem.—But the Chair can.

Ald. Hildreth—Well, the Chair may.

The President pro tem.—Let us hear the question of privilege.

Ald. Hildreth—Simply this: that inasmuch as my motives were unintentionally impugned, that I wished the rule adopted simply for the purpose of gaining time. That is not the fact. My object was to bring the question before the Council so that each member might thoroughly understand it.

The President pro tem.—The gentleman will please be seated. That is not a question of privilege.

Ald. Hildreth—I was explaining.

The President pro tem.—Ald. Throop has the floor if he wishes to speak. I decide his point well taken. I do not understand the argument of the Alderman as a question of privilege.

Ald. Hildreth—I was simply explaining my position in the premises.

The President pro tem.—I do not so understand it. Ald. Throop, if he wishes to speak, can proceed.

ALD. THROOP SPEAKS HIS MIND.

Ald. Throop—I do not wish to intrude upon the right of any one, neither do I wish my rights to be infringed upon. We have heard about enough of this kind of accusations of dishonesty and propositions to do something mean or wrong. Now, I do not think that the people have elected a set of gray-headed greenhorns to manage this city. [Laughter.] But we have the law read to us and our duty described to us on every occasion. I want to say that I admire the shrewdness and ability of some of those young men, but they should remember that many members of this Council have been in such bodies before, and indeed have helped to establish such institutions years and years ago when they were school-boys, or perhaps babies in their mothers' arms. We have established the institutions under which they have grown up to be smart young men. I admire their ability, and hope their intellect has not been cultivated at the expense of good manners. [Applause.] I am not going to sit here and listen to accusations that we are caucus scoundrels. I want these people to be civil, and we will be civil every time. I will meet every gentleman on the principle of civility, but I will not sit here and take such things. [Applause.] I am too old to take such things; I never took them when I was young, and I shall not begin now. [Cheers.] We have come here to do the business of the city, and I intend to do it regularly and in good order, and to maintain the interests and goodwill of our citizens. The gentlemen whom certain parties are denouncing have just as much interest in the good of the city as themselves. I do not impugn the motives of any Alderman as mean and unjust, and I will not accept such accusations from any man as long as I sit here. If they catch me any time being uncivil, ungenerous, or wrong, or that in the heat of debate I should say anything unkind, I shall thank any member of the Council to correct me, and I will make humble amends. But, as I said before, I am not prepared to submit to such denunciations as have prevailed here. I take it that the members are honest in their intentions as a body. I don't except any; and I wish to be on the best and kindest terms with every one here. I like the smartness of those gentlemen, and I think that if they put their intelligence into use as soon as they get over their youthful indiscretion they will be a great deal more useful men. [Laughter.] I hope we will go on and conduct the business of this city in an orderly and manly manner, and refrain from these sneers and insinuations. I will not use them, and I do not want to hear anybody else do so.

HILDRETH RESPONDS.

Ald. Hildreth—I want to say one word. This last speech may come as a sort of scholastic lesson to the minority of the Council. Perhaps the remarks coming from the aged gentleman, certainly with all respect, there is no young gentleman in this Council but what will respect old age. But I don't know that I came here to take lessons, and certainly the conduct from the minority has been that of the highest degree of gentlemanliness. There has been nothing yet, since the formation of this Council, from the minority, but it has been that of gentlemen. Their conduct, their deportment, everything they have done certainly should command the respect of the aged gentleman, and I have thought that they had. If some different gentlemen were here in the minority, it would be a great deal different from what it is at the present time. And from the manner in which the minority have submitted to the overriding of law, and the rules being put out one night and inserted another, and submit to it like gentlemen, it is not in keeping from any gentleman, old and young, to attempt to read the lessons of instructions.

Ald. Sheridan moved the previous question. The motion was carried. The main question on Ald. Cullerton's motion was then put and carried—yeas, 29; nays, 5—Ald. Hildreth, O'Brien, White, Ryan, and Lengacher voting in the negative.

Ald. Hildreth presented a communication to add gas lights to Barber street, which was received and referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division when appointed.

Ald. Sommer moved to reinsert Rule 46 as one of the rules of the Council. Ald. White seconded it.

The Chairman then announced that as there were no rules as yet, communications would be taken up. The first was one from the Mayor.

Ald. Sommer—Which Mayor? [Laughter.]

The Chair—We have only one Mayor.

A GENERAL RECOGNITION.

The Clerk read the following communication from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 15, 1876.—*To the Honorable Members of the City Council*—GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure of communicating to you the intelligence that in obedience to the request contained in your resolutions of the 9th inst. I have been recognized as the legally qualified and acting Mayor of Chicago by all the departments of the Municipal Government, except that of the City Comptroller, who, I doubt not, will speedily follow the example of the other officers. I have the honor to be, etc. THOMAS HOYNE, Mayor.

The President pro tem.—What will you do with the communication?

Ald. Cullerton—I move it be accepted and placed on file.

Ald. Hildreth called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered, and, being taken, resulted—yeas, 25; nays, 9. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Sommer, Lodding, Hildreth, O'Brien, White, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, and Sweeney. Ald. Lawler and Murphy were absent.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Clerk then read a communication from the Mayor appointing the Committees for the ensuing year, as follows:

Finance—Ald. McCrea, Briggs, Rosenberg, Pearsons, and Lengacher.

Railroads—Ald. Aldrich, Boser, Stewart, Throop, and Niesen.

Judiciary—Ald. Thompson, Gilbert, Waldo, Lawler, and Hildreth.

Fire and Water—Ald. Kirk, Ballard, Sheridan, Van Osdel, and Cleveland.

Schools—Ald. Cleveland, Linsenbarth, Van Osdel, Briggs, and Stewart.

Wharfing Privileges—Ald. Smith, Baumgarten, Murphy, Beidler, and Sommer.

Streets and Alleys South Division—Ald. Gilbert, Sheridan, Ballard, Pearsons, and Aldrich.

Streets and Alleys North Division—Ald. Waldo, Lengacher, Murphy, and Boser.

Streets and Alleys West Division—Ald. Baumgarten, Lodding, Rawleigh, Smith, Cleveland, Koerber, Beidler, Throop, and Lawler.

Wharves and Public Grounds—Ald. Briggs, Stewart, Rosenberg, Wheeler, and Kirk.

Local Assessments—Ald. Lawler, Waldo, Ryan, Lodding, and Sweeney.

Bridewell—Ald. Sheridan, Van Osdel, Koerber, Baumgarten, and Waldo.

Police—Ald. McAuley, Cullerton, Kirk, Niesen, and Gilbert.

Licenses—Ald. Rosenberg, Waldo, McCrea, Cleveland, and Baumgarten.

Gas-Lights—Ald. Rawleigh, Aldrich, Pearsons, Cullerton, and Thompson.

Harbor and Bridges—Ald. Beidler, O'Brien, Throop, Ballard, and White.

Printing—Ald. Pearsons, Kirk, Lawler, Linsenbarth, and Murphy.

Markets—Ald. Koerber, O'Brien, Smith, Sweeney, and Hildreth.

Public Buildings—Ald. Van Osdel, Ballard, Smith, Boser, and Sheridan.

County Relations—Ald. Throop, Rosenberg, Cullerton, Beidler, and McAuley.

Ald. Thompson—I move that the Committees as named and constituted in the message of the Mayor be the Standing Committees of this Council, and that the Aldermen named first in each Committee be the chairman thereof.

Ald. Hildreth—In the event that Mr. Hoyne should not prove to be legal Mayor of Chicago, what are you going to do?

The President pro tem.—The Council controls that.

Ald. Hildreth called for the yeas and nays.

RYAN'S SOUL REVOLTS.

Ald. Ryan—I would desire very respectfully to be excused from acting upon the Committee upon which I have been appointed, and I will state my reasons for it. The election recently held sent me to this Council from a ward consisting of 46,000 inhabitants. The gentleman whom you term Mayor—Mr. Hoyne—or the caucus members of this Council have seen fit to get up these committees, and now move before this Council that those Committees be declared the Standing Committees of this Council for the next year. They have seen fit to place me upon the Committee of Local Assessments. I have been here for a year and a half, and, from my experience in the Council, I will say that I never yet knew of a matter being referred to the Committee on Local Assessments. There is no necessity at all for this Committee on Local Assessments. It may be made to fill up a long list of committees, but I can assure you, Mr. President, and also the members of the Council, they never will have an opportunity to refer any matter presented to this Council to the Committee on Local Assessments. I deem it as an insult, Mr. President, and I take it as such to be placed upon such a committee. I think that I can be of more use to constituents and the people of Chicago if placed upon another committee. I having been fourteen or fifteen years in business here. I thought it might seem to the members of the caucus that I might do a little good upon the Committee on Fire and Water or Gas; but no; these Committees were a little too good to appoint me to. However I will regret the insult offered me by the ringleader of the ring caucus of this Council—the ringleader I will say respectfully—the ringleader that the majority of the members of this Council have taken up as their leader, I do not care to go into this, but did I, I would raise up the actions of some of the gentlemen that dare to offer an insult to the people of my ward by putting me on such an insignificant committee. I would therefore desire that I should be excused from acting upon this committee. [Applause from two delegates from the Fourteenth Ward.]

A GOOD WORD FOR HIS COLLEAGUE.

Ald. Sheridan—I find that I am named on four committees. I would like at this stage of proceedings to be dropped from the Committee on Public Buildings, and have the name of Ald. Sommer from my ward substituted. He is a man of some experience in that line,—furniture, hardwood, locks,—hasps, hinges, and all the other appurtenances, and his experience in that line would be of some service. I have no experience in that way myself, and I think his services there would be more valuable than mine. If it could be done I should like the substitution made.

Ald. Hildreth—I hope an insult will not be offered to Mr. Hoyne. He, as Mayor, has sent in a communication, and I hope this Council will not banter with it. With all respect to Ald. Sheridan and Sommer, I do not think it is in the province of the Council to make up the committees after they have been sent in. I hope, if adopted, it will be as sent in here by Mayor Hoyne. I do not believe Ald. Sheridan would desire to cast a reflection on Mayor Hoyne.

Ald. Sheridan—So far from intending to reflect on His Honor, I would say he is a gentleman whom I have known for twenty years, and I esteem him highly, but I think it would be a good thing, and facilitate our business, to make the change.

Ald. Thompson—I would suggest that it is exceedingly desirable that the committees shall be appointed so as to proceed to work. Therefore I am inclined to think that, if a mistake has been made, there will be abundant opportunity to correct it, but probably not to-night, and I therefore call for the previous question.

WHITE MOANS.

Ald. White thought Mayor Hoyne had made a gross mistake in placing him on the Harbor and Bridges Committee, and he would positively decline to serve on it.

The main question was then ordered by the following vote:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Sheridan, Cullerton, Kerber, Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, White, Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Wheeler, Baumgarten, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Boser, Kirk—25.

Nays—Sommer, Lodding, Hildreth, O'Brien, White, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Sweeney—9.

Ald. Hildreth moved that Rule 46 of the rules of the old Council be adopted as one of the rules of the Council for the present fiscal year. If, however, there was any other business, he would not press the motion at this time.

The President pro tem.—There are some more communications.

Ald. Hildreth—All right; I withdraw; grind away.

ONE COLVIN.

The Clerk—There is a communication from H. D. Colvin.

Ald. Cullerton—I move that it be read for information.

The motion prevailed.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Chicago—GENTLEMEN: The resolution passed by your honorable body at a meeting held on the 8th day of May, 1876, a certified copy of which has been presented to me by the City Clerk of said city, and a copy of which is hereto annexed, I herewith return to your honorable body without my approval. My objections to the resolution are:

1. That no Mayor has been elected, and therefore it is unnecessary to provide by resolution or otherwise for a bond for such office.

2. Said resolution fails to require such officer to furnish security as the law requires shall be given in every such case, and which, under the law, said resolution should have provided for. Respectfully,
H. D. COLVIN, Mayor.

Ald. Cullerton—I move that the communication be not received.

Ald. Hildreth—If the gentleman had made a motion to place on the table temporarily for future action, I would have taken no exception.

Ald. Cullerton—Of course, I thought you would not. [Laughter].

Ald. Hildreth did not think the proposed disposition of the document would make Colvin's case any stronger than it was. If it was not proper for the ex-Mayor to return this resolution, it was not proper in the first place for the caucus members to send it to him. Why was it not left for Mayor Hoyne to attach his signature to it? He wanted to know whether this sort of thing was to continue. Were they going to obey the dictates of the law, or follow the spirited leading of a few? It only took 24 votes to do the thing legally, and there were 25 of the majority present. He defied any member to contradict the statement that they were acting contrary to law. He sincerely hoped the proper step would be taken, so that no question could be raised about the bond in case Mayor Hoyne should turn out to be the legal Mayor.

Ald. Cullerton—Mr. President, the Clerk, I believe, made a statement the other night that the resolution which Mr. Colvin's communication refers to was only a certified copy of the original.

The Clerk—We furnished Mr. Colvin a certified copy of the original at his request.

Ald. Cullerton—The remarks of the gentleman are perfectly proper with regard to reconsidering and laying the communication on the table. A motion of that character would be a very good one to recognize Mr. Colvin as Mayor. But we do not intend to recognize him in the future. The resolution that was passed was perfectly proper. On the same evening of its passage the bond of Mayor Hoyne was approved. Such being the case it was the duty of Mayor Hoyne, if he saw fit, to attach his name to that resolution. If he did not, it was a law notwithstanding, as the charter only relates to ordinances. The motion made to-night not to receive the communication is a proper one, and the only one to be taken by this Council in the premises. Were this Council to allow that motion to be read and a motion made to place the same upon the table temporarily prevailed, it would be a recognition that Mr. Colvin was Mayor. That is not the intention of this body. If Mr. Colvin has any claim to the office, let him go to the courts. Certainly the City Government is fully organized this evening under Mayor Hoyne, and there is no question in my mind but the motion now before us is a proper one. I hope it will prevail.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Sheridan, Cullerton, Kerber, Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Wheeler, Baumgarten, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Boser, Kirk—25.

Nays—Sommer, Lodding, Hildreth, O'Brien, White, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Sweeney—9.

CALL FOR INFORMATION.

Ald. Kirk—I move that the City Clerk be ordered to report at the next regular meeting of the Council a classified list of the names of all officials, their subordinates or assistants, with the emolument each receives, together with the amounts paid employes, collectively or separately, in the several departments now existing in the city.

Ald. Gilbert amended by suggesting that the report specify the duties of these officers and employes.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended finally carried.

Ald. Sheridan offered a resolution in the matter of paving Archer avenue from South Halsted street to the river. After some considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted.

ABOLISHING OFFICES.

Ald. Ballard offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be requested to examine the laws and ordinances of the city, and that they report what offices can be abolished without detriment to the public interest.

VON HOLLEN.

The following communication was then read from Comptroller Hayes:

CHICAGO, May 15.—*To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Chicago*: It is my duty to report to your honorable body that George Von Hollen, who was elected City Collector on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1871, and re-elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday of December, 1873, absconded from the city on the night of Wednesday, 10th inst.

As soon as his escape was known, on the 12th inst., I took possession of his office, changed the combinations of the locks of the vaults and safe, discharged the clerks in his employment, and commenced an investigation, calling to my assistance Mr. R. S. Tuthill, Esq., City Attorney.

It appeared that the absconding officer had been guilty of embezzlement of the public moneys to an amount supposed to be in the neighborhood of $100,000.

I directed Mr. Tuthill to procure an indictment, which was done immediately, and to obtain a requisition from the Governor upon the Canadian authorities for his arrest and return, Mr. Goodell, the City Marshal, having ascertained that he had escaped in that direction.

Early in October, 1875, I commenced an examination of the Collector's books, which were produced under the following order:

"CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 5, 1875.—*George Von Hollen, Esq., City Collector*—DEAR SIR: You will please return to this office forthwith the general tax warrants, both real and personal tax, for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, also all special assessment volumes not in use.
"S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller."

Oct. 31, 1875, I wrote from New York to Mr. J. A. Farwell, my chief clerk: "Employ additional help for the Collector's books." The constant labor of two clerks for some months showed that the books examined were correct, and all real-estate taxes and special assessments had been properly accounted for so far as the examination extended. Under these circumstances I did not feel authorized to presume guilt when no charges had been made, or to stop the collection of the city revenues by the officer lawfully elected for the purpose, who had given bond in a large sum.

It is only by making a demand on all of the several thousand delinquents, by publication or personal application, that the amount actually purloined can be discovered, as the sums obtained in that way do not appear in the Collector's weekly returns or in his cash books.

I shall press the collection of the delinquent personal taxes and seek to discover at the earliest moment the actual amount of the defalcation.

I have directed Mr. Tuthill to commence proceedings on the bond of the Collector.

After consultation with the Finance Committee when appointed, I shall make a further communication on the subject to your honorable body. Respectfully submitted,
S. S. HAYES,
Comptroller.

On motion of Ald. Cullerton, the communication was received and placed on file.

COLLECT FROM THE GAMBLERS.

Ald. Cullerton—I desire to make a motion in relation to this matter of the defalcation. It was alleged in the Chicago *Times* of last Friday morning that a large amount of this defalcation was gambled away by the late City Collector, in the gambling-houses of this city. Now, the statement in that paper was very broad. It gave the amounts lost in the various houses. In all probability the writer of that article could furnish this Council with some proofs on the subject, and, if so, I am of the opinion that it is the duty of this city to proceed against those houses and collect, if possible, some of the money, and for that reason I move the following:

"That a special committee of three be appointed by the Chair whose duty it shall be to fully investigate as to the alleged losses of the late City Collector, George Von Hollen, and to the end that, for the purpose of assisting such committee in recovering the city's money, they shall have the power to send for persons and names."

The motion was adopted without discussion.

Ald. Sweeney offered a resolution to pave Chicago avenue between Clark street and the bridge. Adopted.

Ald. Cullerton moved that all the papers in the possession of the Clerk pertaining to the various committees be distributed to the Chairmen of those Committees. Carried.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Ald. Throop read a communication from the property-owners on West Polk street and Blue Island avenue, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys for the West Side.

Ald. Sommer presented a petition for a sewer on Thirty-first street, from Halsted to Clark streets. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Ald. White called up the report of the Committee of the old Council, page 672, Council proceedings, in favor of paving Fulton street from Ada to Sangamon, and moved its passage. After some discussion it was made the special order for May 29.

LICENSES.

Ald. Gilbert offered the following:

"That the City Clerk report to the Council at the next meeting the number of licenses issued during the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, specifying generally the amount received of each man, and the number remitted, if any, by him."

Ald. Cullerton remarked that it was impossible for the City Clerk, with his present duties, to comply with this request in a week, and moved the time be made three weeks.

Ald. Gilbert accepted the amendment.

Ald. Sheridan—I have something which I wish to offer as a substitute. I offer this for the reason that I am impressed with the idea, from conversations I have had, that there is $100,000 outstanding uncollected for licenses of saloons, billiard halls, etc. I will therefore offer this resolution, and it will bring the whole matter up:

Resolved, That the City Marshal be, and is hereby, instructed to submit to this Council reports of the police force made some months ago to him in relation to licensed houses, and setting forth the number of each house doing business without a license.

The substitute was seconded.

Ald. Hildreth thought the Council should deal with the saloon-keepers as they stood to-day, and not as they stood six months ago, and he made a motion to this effect, as a substitute to Ald. Sheridan's amendment.

Ald. Sheridan allowed Ald. Hildreth's substitute to take precedence. Ald. Hildreth also withdrew his temporarily, when Ald. Gilbert's motion was taken up and carried.

Ald. Sheridan then offered his resolution.

Ald. White moved that it be amended to read "at present."

Ald. Kerber thought they should make one job of the license question, and go for hacks, expressmen, and others.

Ald. McCrea asked if it was within the province of the Mayor to grant the extensions legally.

Ald. Hildreth said such had been the practice since Mayor Rice's time.

Ald. McCrea thought the motion eminently proper. If there were $50,000 of unpaid licenses it was a strange state of things, when our paper was going to protest. He wanted this matter investigated in order to ascertain whether the late Administration had been derelict in duty or not.

Ald. Gilbert said his object was simply to have the matter brought before them, when, if there

was anything wrong, the proper steps would be taken. He did not know whether it was the poor or the rich men who were backward; he had been informed that many of the big saloon-keepers were behindhand in this respect.

Ald. Throop—The time to take out licenses is in July.

Ald. Hildreth—Yes.

Ald. Throop—Then they have run about nine months without paying anything. I certainly think, if any latitude is allowed, they should be paid at the six months.

The motion of Ald. Sheridan was adopted.

MORE INFORMATION WANTED.

Ald. Hildreth offered the following:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to report to this Council all persons who have not paid their personal or real estate taxes.

Ald. Thompson thought the resolution rather indefinite. If it was put within reasonable bounds, the information might be obtained.

Ald. Hildreth—Then I will insert the words "since 1871."

The motion was carried.

RULE 46.

Ald. Hildreth moved that his motion in regard to Rule 46 be taken up and voted on.

Ald. Cullerton thought they could get along without this until the Committee on Rules made its report. He moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

The President pro tem. announced the Committee provided for by Ald. Cullerton's motion in regard to the absconding City Collector, as follows: Messrs. Cullerton, Thompson, and Rawleigh.

HAVE THEY REPORTED?

Ald. Rosenberg offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Clerk ascertain and report to this Council at the next meeting if any of the various Inspectors and officers appointed under any existing laws and ordinances of the city have made any report or reports to any officer of their acts and doings since the adoption of the present law governing this city as provided by said law, and if any such Inspector or officer has made any report that the same be laid before this Council, and, if such Inspectors and officers have not made any reports, that their names be reported.

Ald. Ryan moved that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for printing the records of the City Council and report the same. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

DELINQUENT ALDERMEN.

Ald. White offered the following:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to report to this Council at his earliest convenience how many, if any, Aldermen of the present Council were owing the city any taxes on the 18th day of April, 1876, and how many don't pay any taxes, and who they are and how much they owe.

On motion of Ald. Cullerton, the resolution was tabled by the following vote:

Yeas—Pearsons, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Gilbert, Lodding, Cullerton, Kerber, Van Osdel, Smith, Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Wheeler, Baumgarten Waldo, Kirk—19.

Nays—McAuley, Thompson, Stewart, Sheridan, Sommer, Hildreth, O'Brien, Beidler, White, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, Boser—15.

Ald. Throop moved that when the Council adjourn it be to Thursday at 3 o'clock. Carried.

THE PUMPING WORKS.

The Clerk read the following communication, which, on motion of Ald. Kirk, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water:

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 15, 1876.—*To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, etc.*—GENTLEMEN: Absurd rumors having been put in circulation to the effect that the pumping works were in an unsatisfactory condition, we deemed it due to your honorable body and to the public to submit a series of questions to City Engineer Chesbrough in relation to the matter. As several members of the City Council have called on the Board in connection with these rumors, we respectfully submit for your information Mr. Chesbrough's answers. We can assure your honorable body that we appreciate the necessity of keeping the water-works in such a condition as to preclude the possibility of either loss or inconvenience falling upon the community, by even the slightest neglect. The Water-Works are in good condition, and under excellent supervision. They will be kept so while we are responsible for them. All assertions, from whatever source, that so great and grave a responsibility will be permitted to be slighted, or have ever been slighted, are malicious, and calculated to injure our city abroad and alarm our citizens. We respectfully submit that the fact that the pumping works were never in better condition than they are at present, and the fact that City Engineer Chesbrough has perfect confidence in their present supervision should put an end to all apprehension on this subject. Very respectfully,

R. PRINDIVILLE, J. K. THOMPSON, LOUIS WAHL, } Board of Public Works.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 15, 1876.—*Board of Public Works*—GENTLEMEN: In answer to your communication of this date concerning the pumping works, I would respectfully submit that

First—I have, ever since the removal of Mr. Cregier, been always once, and sometimes twice a day, in the pumping works to satisfy myself that suitable preparations were made for the overhauling of the south or large engine.

Second—I am satisfied the engine has been overhauled in a faithful and thorough manner.

Third—I neither saw nor heard that any accident had occurred or blunder was made in handling the engine till last Saturday. This morning after speaking to all the men who were engaged under Mr. Trautman in the work, I received a distinct denial from each one that any blunder or accident had occurred to their knowledge. I do not believe there is any foundation whatever in truth for such a report.

Fourth—The engine commenced pumping as usual about 8 a. m. yesterday, and has been performing very satisfactorily ever since.

Fifth—I have entire confidence in Mr. Trautman's ability to do or take charge of all the mechanical work necessary in maintaining the pumping work in efficient order, my confidence being grounded in the fact that he has been connected with the work about twenty years as an assistant, fifteen of which I have known him personally, not only as a trustworthy assistant, but as also doing his share of overhauling and repairs.

E. S. CHESBROUGH, City Engineer.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Ald. Gilbert submitted the following:

That the City Comptroller furnish to the Council at the second regular meeting the number and amounts of the certificates of indebtedness now outstanding and unredeemed; the number issued but not put into circulation at present under his control; the number and amounts of certificates of indebtedness issued by the city and sold during the last two years; the number and amounts of said certificates or other certificates of indebtedness redeemed and canceled by the city during the last two years; the number and amounts of certificates of indebtedness (if any) redeemed by the city but uncanceled; also the reasons for using said certificates of indebtedness during the administration of Mayor Colvin, and the number of certificates of indebtedness sold by the city to parties in the City of Chicago.

Ald. Cullerton said the information sought was published in the Council proceedings, and it was unnecessary to pass such a resolution at this time.

The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Kemble's First Trial On the Stage.

Here is Fanny Kemble's account, from the June *Atlantic*, of her first stage declamation: "A few days after this, my father told me he wished to take me to the theatre with him to try whether my voice was of sufficient strength to fill the building; so thither I went. That strange-looking place, the stage, with its racks of pasteboard and canvas—streets, forests, banqueting-halls, and dungeons—drawn apart on either side, was empty and silent; not a soul was stirring in the indistinct recesses of its mysterious depths, which seemed to stretch indefinitely behind me. In front, the great amphitheatre, equally empty and silent, wrapped in its gray holland covers, would have been absolutely dark but for a long, sharp, thin shaft of light that darted here and there from some height and distance far above me, and alighted in a sudden, vivid spot of brightness on the stage. Set down in the midst of twilight space, as it were, with only my father's voice coming to me from where he stood hardly distinguishable in the gloom, in those poetical utterances of pathetic passion I was seized with the spirit of the thing; my voice resounded through the great vault above and before me, and, completely carried away by the inspiration of the wonderful play, I acted *Juliet* as I do not believe I ever acted it again, for I had no visible *Romeo*, and no audience to thwart my imagination; at least, I had no consciousness of any, though in truth I had one. In the back of one of the private boxes, commanding the stage but perfectly invisible to me, sat an old and warmly attached friend of my father's, Maj. D——, a man of the world,—of London society,—a passionate lover of the stage, an amateur actor of no mean merit, one of the members of the famous Cheltenham dramatic company, a first-rate critic in all things connected with art and literature, a refined and courtly, courteous gentleman; the best judge, in many respects, that my father could have selected, of my capacity for my profession and my chance of success in it. Not till after the event had justified my kind old friend's prophecy did I know that he had witnessed that morning's performance, and joining my father at the end of it had said, 'Bring her out at once; it will be a great success.' And so three weeks from that time I was brought out, and it was a 'great success.'"

Cosmopolitan Philadelphia.

Correspondence New York World.

The final test of a cosmopolitan atmosphere is lack of surprise at hearing your own language abroad; and an Egyptian Arab this morning in the main hall showed just average and guttural pleasure at being unexpectedly addressed by a bystander in Arabic, whom he directed to the workmen from Jerusalem as the other Arab colony of the Exposition. But the native American is not wholly uprooted, and is still to be heard in the land. "An' how far might a squa're be," said a patriot stranger to a patriot driver yesterday on a Market-street car. "Sure, and if ye was a Philaydelphian like meself, ye would know it was to the next carner." "An' is it thin," said the patriot stranger, "fwhat we New Yaarkers call a block!" "An' it is."

French Without a Master.

According to the Indianapolis *Herald*, a youth of that city, who understands French a little better than he pronounces it, told a young lady a few evenings ago that he intended to give her a gosh dammer (*gage d'amour*). Not understanding French as he pronounced it, the young lady became enraged at what she considered his inexcusable profanity, and told him he needn't call any more.

BLAINE.

The Bottom Facts Reached Concerning Those Arkansas Railroad Bonds.

Director Harrison's Testimony All of the Hearsay Order.

The Scandal Built upon a Casual Remark of Treasurer Rollins.

Col. Tom Scott Gives a Clear, Straightforward History of the Bonds.

Blaine Had Nothing Whatever to Do with the Matter.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Mr. Blaine is fully vindicated of all complicity in the $64,000 bond transaction. It is always difficult to prove a negative. It is fortunate for Mr. Blaine that he has been able to prove affirmatively that the Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds were purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for and on behalf of another person, and that he himself had no knowledge of or interest in the transaction whatever. The testimony of the Government Directors was preliminary in the line of evidence, of which Tom Scott's statement was the climax. Some of the Directors did not appear to good advantage, and if they were always telling the truth, they told it with the manner of those who have something to conceal. Mr. Rollins, particularly, was beguiled by the shrewdness of Gen. Hunton, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, into a metaphysical speculation upon the ethics of the transaction, and in the speculative region of ethics, Mr. Rollins did not appear to good advantage.

COL. SCOTT'S TESTIMONY,

however, was succinct, clear, forcible, and conclusive. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the action of the Executive Committee in giving so large a sum of money to Scott for his services, or as to the conduct of the Government Directors in remaining in willing ignorance of the details of this hitherto mysterious transaction, no fair-minded man can say that the testimony of Col. Scott does not leave Blaine as innocent and as ignorant of the entire transaction as a child unborn. Scott swore that he owned the specific seventy-five $1,000-bonds in question eighteen months before he was President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and more than a year before they were purchased by the road. Scott purchased them of Josiah Caldwell, formerly the President of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, now probably in Europe, for eighty cents on the dollar cash. Scott bought them in connection with extensive operations in Southern and Southwestern railroads on speculation, and believed that if the road had been completed they would have been worth much more than that he knows no reason why, if the road is completed, they should not be worth as much as the Union Pacific bonds, which now sell for 102. The money for the bonds, $64,000,

WAS PAID TO SCOTT

by the Union Pacific Company through Morton, Bliss & Co. as the result of an agreement between Scott and the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad. Scott claimed that his services in raising the value of all stocks and securities of the road 250 per cent during his administration entitled him to a large sum. He needed money. He had borrowed of Morton, Bliss & Co. about $60,000. He wished to pay it. The Union Pacific Executive Committee agreed to take the seventy-five $1,000 bonds, optional sale, and had a condition that he could reclaim the bonds should he chooseto do so. He did intend to do this. He said if the road had been completed as he supposed the bonds would be worth more than 80 cents. Under such circumstances he did not take back the bonds, and has not concluded to treat the $64,000 as a loan from the Company. The whole subject

IS STILL UNADJUSTED

between Col. Scott and the Company, and if, as a result of the panic and the consequent depreciation in railroad stocks, the operation on the part of Scott may seem to have an element of the sharp bargain in it, there is nothing, however, to show that Blaine has any complicity in the transaction. Even Blaine's bitterest enemies will not seek to hold him responsible for the shrewdness or audacity of Col. Scott's railroad operations. So the last prop upon which this scandal story against Blaine rested seems to be knocked away.

The Tarbox investigation was made public at the special request of Blaine. The Committee at first seemed

DISINCLINED TO GRANT THIS REQUEST.

Harrison reiterated his statement, which has been so often published in the minutest particulars. He swore positively that he withdrew his motion for an investigation at the request of Rollins, who said that the investigation would involve and ruin Blaine. Millard admitted the substantial facts of Harrison, but could not remember so much of the details. He especially could not remember that upon leaving Rollins' room with Harrison the latter said, "Now, Mr. Millard, you stick a pin right in there. Rollins said that this thing would involve Blaine. Millard swore that Rollins subsequently said he was mistaken about Blaine, and that the transaction was all right.

James H. Wilson, of Iowa, Government Director, admitted many of the statements alleged to have proceeded from him, and denied others. Wilson understood from Harrison that Blaine was the person involved. Rollins subsequently told him, however, that if he had used Blaine's name he had

NO RIGHT TO DO IT.

The conversation with Rollins was had a few days after the talk with Harrison. Blaine never told Wilson he sold these bonds to the road for a constituent. On the contrary, Blaine said he had nothing to do with these particular bonds.

Wilson stated the following to have been his conversation with Horace White: He was relating to White in a hasty way in THE TRIBUNE office the general stories he had learned from Harrison and Blaine. He told White that Blaine had nothing whatever to do with the seventy-five $1,000 Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds; that they went into the Union Pacific assets; that Blaine told him (Wilson) that no one could have been more surprised than he was when he heard that his name was connected with these bonds. Wilson never told White that Blaine had these bonds in his possession. Wilson said that White, who had made the statement published in the newspapers, had evidently done so in consequence of a misunderstanding by which he confounded two transactions, both of which Wilson told White of. Blaine had told Wilson that the only matter that he could possibly think of, or which in any way his name could have been associated with this transaction was that he (Blaine) was requested by Caldwell and parties interested in the construction of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad to aid the negotiation which was going on between that Company and the Southern Improvement Company, in which Col. Tom Scott was interested. White, Wilson thinks, must have confounded these two statements, for Blaine certainly told him that he

HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE SPECIFIC BONDS

in question.

The testimony showed conclusively that E. H. Rollins, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, is the cause of the Blaine scandal. Rollins proved himself a very bungling witness. He confirmed in nearly all essential particulars Harrison's statement as to the conversation at the time Harrison made his motion; Rollins maintained, however, that he could not have said that the investigation would defeat Blaine in his election in Maine, as he had been elected two days before.

The most unfortunate part of Rollins' evidence was his

MARVELOUS LAPSES OF MEMORY.

He could not remember from what source he learned that Blaine was connected with this transaction, but he subsequently became convinced that Blaine had nothing to do with it.

Rollins's testimony leaves a painful impression that he either purposely misled Harrison and his associate Directors by relating the Blaine story, or that he was told the story by some person whom he wishes to protect.

Rollins made a general declaration that he regarded the purchase of the bonds by the Company from whatever person as a questionable transaction. He spent three quarters of an hour trying to qualify an inadvertent admission, but without success. The bonds originally of the face value of $75,000, have been exchanged for new securities of the same road, of face-value of $29,000, the actual value of which was estimated by Harrison at 7 cents on the dollar, and by Tom Scott at 50 cents.

"POKER JACK."

McClure, former Chief Justice of Arkansas, known as "Poker Jack," who was sworn in the examination, but not examined on the ground that his evidence was hearsay, gives out to-night in a mysterious way that Caldwell, President of the Little Rock Road, told him that he (Caldwell) had given Blaine some bonds of that road, and that George W. Julian was mixed up in the matter in some way on account of a land-grant bill, but "Poker Jack" adds that the story he is peddling about would not even be evidence in an Arkansas court.

The Committee will decide to-morrow whether this evidence shall be admitted. Lawrence objected to it to-day.

To the Western Associated Press.

HARRISON'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The Sub-Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to-day began an investigation of the charges of ex-Speaker Blaine in relation to the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad bonds, and John C. S. Harrison, of Indianapolis, in response to questions put by Mr. Hunton, the Chairman, testified that he was the Harrison alluded to in the article published in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of April 26, and that the interview, as published, was correctly reported. He has been a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad for about four years. Clark, the President of the Union Pacific Railroad, told the witness that he had exchanged seventy-five bonds of the Fort Smith & Little Rock Road for fifteen of the new bonds to be issued by the Union Pacific. The witness thought it a strange transaction, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors in September, 1872, moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter. Rollins came to the witness and asked him to withdraw the motion, as an investigation would involve ex-Speaker Blaine and might defeat his re-election to the House. Wishing to fully understand the matter, he took Millard, of Omaha, with him next day, to see Rollins, and asked him further in regard to the matter, and Rollins then said it would involve a prominent member of the Republican party. When the House was investigating the Credit Mobilier case, Rollins was on the stand. The witness wrote to Wilson, of Iowa, and asked him to propound certain questions in the matter to Rollins, but saw from the daily reports that it was not done. The witness found an entry on the books of the Executive Committee, directing Morton, Bliss & Co. to draw on the Treasurer for $64,000, and hold the Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds as collateral security. Rollins did not tell the witness how it would involve Mr. Blaine. In the following March an effort was made to change the Board of Directors. The witness did not receive any letter from Secretary Delano, but he had a letter in his possession written by Mr. Delano to Senator Morton, as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1873.—DEAR SIR: As I promised, in our conversation yesterday, I now write to say that it is deemed desirable to change the entire Board of Directors for the Union Pacific Railroad. I shall, therefore, feel obliged if you will give some name for Indiana in place of John C. S. Harrison, against whom there is no personal objection, whatever. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"W. C. DELANO, Secretary."

"The Hon. O. P. Morton, United States Senate."

The witness had never made any investigation about the matter, but understood that Wilson had done so. Morton, Bliss & Co. drew on the company for $64,000, and Rollins, as Treasurer, paid it. Witness regarded the transaction on the books as a very mysterious one, but perhaps it could be satisfactorily explained. He himself knew nothing further about the matter.

JOSEPH MILLARD,

of Omaha, testified that he had been a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad about four years. Was present at a conversation between Rollins and Harrison, in September, 1872, and heard Rollins say that the investigation spoken of by Harrison would involve a gentleman high in political circles. He understood it to refer to Mr. Blaine, although he does not recollect that his name was mentioned.

By Mr. Harrison—Did I not say to you, after we came out, to "stick a pin on what Rollins had said about Blaine?"

Witness—I do not recollect it. Witness knew nothing about the bonds spoken of, only what appeared on the records of the Executive Committee of the Company. He never made any investigation of the matter. Rollins had since told the witness, several times, that he was mistaken about Blaine being mixed up in the matter, and that there was nothing wrong about it.

By Mr. Blaine—Did Harrison ever ask for any explanation of the matter in any meeting had by the Board of Directors?

Witness—No, sir.

The interview between Mr. Blaine and himself took place in Washington. Mr. Blaine, in this interview, denied that he ever had possession of any Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad bonds, except for those for which he subscribed and paid, Mr. Blaine did not say that he held the seventy-five bonds for any of his constituents. On the contrary, he said he did not; and that he had nothing to do with the seventy-five bonds passed to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Wilson talked with Dillon and others on this subject. Dillon had for two years been President of the Company, and the only explanation that he obtained was that the bonds were put in by Col. Scott, in accordance with arrangements between him and the Union Pacific Railroad Company. These bonds remain on the books of the Company as an unadjusted question, and Col. Scott has not yet received his salary for the time that he was the President of the Company.

ROLLINS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. Rollins, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, testified, being interrogated by Hunton: He did not think Harrison offered the resolution in the Board of Directors to investigate the subject of the ownership of the seventy-five bonds by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but he thought that he simply made an informal motion to investigate the transaction. At that time Rollins had heard that the bonds belonged to Mr. Blaine, but he could not now say from whom he received his information. He could only state the fact that when Harrison made his motion, or suggestion, he remembered that the road and its management had been the subject of severe criticism in the newspapers and elsewhere. As this transaction had been closed up, he desired to obviate the scandal in connection with Blaine's name, whether the report was true or false. He may have said to Harrison, under these circumstances, that the bonds in question were Blaine's, or some equivalent expression.

Question by Mr. Hunton—And that an investigation would involve Mr. Blaine?

Answer—I may have said they were Blaine's bonds, or that he would be involved in the matter. I may have used words equivalent to these. I merely stated as a matter of memory that I heard these were Blaine's bonds, and that Blaine might be involved.

Q.—Then you confirm Harrison's statement?

A.—I have given you my statement.

Rollins, in further testimony, said that Harrison mentioned the occurrence of the Maine election having taken place two days previous to the meeting, when Blaine was triumphantly elected to Congress. Rollins did not ask Harrison to withdraw his motion, but may have said to him that investigation would involve Blaine.

Q.—How would the ownership of these seventy-five bonds involve Blaine?

A.—Because it would be thought a questionable transaction, as he could not see why the Union Pacific Railroad Company should, by the bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company, or any other company. In acting as he did, he desired to avoid scandal.

Q.—What scandal did you desire to avoid?

A.—The reported connection of Blaine with the bonds.

Q.—In what connection was it a scandal?

A.—It was treated as a scandal then, and I presume is now. Unaccompanied by any explanation from Blaine, it would be regarded as a scandal. The public would think it not right; that would be their judgment. The witness knows nothing about Blaine's ownership of any Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds; thought at the time the conversation between Rollins and Harrison took place, that Blaine was mixed up in the transaction, but from a conversation with Rolllins, since, all that impression had been dissipated. He understood that an effort was made the next spring to change the entire Board of Directors, but did not know it had anything to do with their action about these particular bonds. He thought the Credit Mobilier inquiry had something to do with it, as that matter was being investigated about that time. Neither the witness nor Harrison were Directors at the time of the Credit Mobilier transaction, and they were both reappointed Directors of the Union Pacific.

In response to another question, the witness swore that he knew nothing about the case under investigation.

MR. WILSON'S STATEMENT.

James F. Wilson testified that he had been a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company since 1869, and, in reply to questions by Hunton, said that he had seen by the record that certain bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company had come into the possession of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He had heard that they came through Col. Thomas H. Scott, the President of the company, from 1871 to 1872. He had no knowledge of John C. S. Harrison having introduced at a meeting of the Board of Directors a resolution inquiring how these bonds came into possession of the company, but Harrison informed him that he had introduced such a resolution, and he was also informed by Harrison that Rollins told him Blaine would be implicated if there should be an investigation. Wilson afterward had a conversation with Rollins on the subject, when Rollins said that Harrison had no right to use Blaine's name in that connection. The witness mentioned the matter to Blaine a few months after September, 1872, when Blaine asserted that he had no interest in these bonds, and no one could be more surprised than himself that his name should be connected with them. Harrison said that the Union Pacific Road did not now own the Little Rock bonds spoke of. He had heard that Oliver Ames gave his check for $25,000 for them, but he did not know whether it was true or not.

Mr. Rollins further testified that he thought he talked with Oakes Ames, and derived from him the fact that Col. Thomas A. Scott furnished the seventy-five bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The reason why the old bonds were canceled and new ones issued in their place was because Boston parties made arrangements to complete the Little Rock Road. He did not know or remember from what source he learned that Blaine was connected with the bonds.

Mr. Blaine asked: Do you know of any circumstance that led you to suspect I had any connection with the bonds?

Rollins—None, whatever.

Mr. Blaine—Did Mr. Harrison renew to you his desire for an investion?

Rollins—He did not.

HARRISON RECALLED.

Mr. Harrison was recalled, and having been asked a question by Mr. Hunton whether he could tell the proximate value of the seventy-five bonds replied that he had heard them spoken of as valueless bonds. When he made a motion in the Board of Directors for an investigation he believed them to be valueless, and thought it strange they should be found among the assets of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Company at the time was a large borrower, and the 10-per-cent income bonds commanded only from 50 to 60 cents on the dollar.

Harrison said that when Rollins was on the stand before the Credit Mobilier Committee he telegraphed to Jeremiah M. Wilson, Chairman, to ask Rollins certain questions about the '75 bonds, but the questions were not asked, and the next thing he received was information from Secretary Delano that the whole Board of Government Directors (including himself) of the Union Pacific Railroad Company must be changed.

In answer to a question by Mr. Lawrence, he said the bonds were in possession of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and that Rollins requested him to withdraw his motion for an investigation on the ground that it would involve Blaine and defeat his election.

Q.—But that remark would seem, from the testimony, to have been made after the Maine election?

A.—Yes; but that's what Rollins told me.

Mr. Blaine asked a number of question of Harrison, to which the latter replied he thought it strange that seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company should be found among the assets of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and that there must be some corruption about it. He abandoned the investigation before the Board of Directors, and reported to the Congressional Committee.

Mr. Blaine—But did you do so officially?

Mr. Harrison—I signed my name to the telegram as a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Harrison, in answer to a question by Mr. Blaine, said, "So far as the books and papers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are concerned your name is not connected with these bonds."

Mr. Blaine—Have you any reason to believe that I was corruptly associated with them?

Mr. Harrison—Only from what Rollins stated to me.

Mr. Blaine—Have you not said that you held something that would blow Blaine sky-high whenever you chose?

Mr. Harrison—I only repeated what Rollins told me.

Mr. Blaine—You did not speak of having dynamite that would blow me up!

Harrison—Nothing of the kind. I have always had a friendly feeling for you, and hope that you will come out of this matter satisfactorily. If you had written to me I should have told you in reply that the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company do not show your name in connection with the 75 bonds or in any transactions of that kind. All my information came from Rollins, who said an investigation would ruin you and defeat your election to Congress.

Mr. Blaine—When I had been elected two days before?

Mr. Harrison—That's what Rollins told me.

Mr. Blaine, addressing Hunton, said that, although the resolution of the House under which this investigation was held did not refer to him by name, the proceedings had been conducted as if he had been on the stand.

Mr. Hunter said that while it was true that Blaine's name was not mentioned in the resolution, there was not a man, woman, or child but knew that the investigation was designed for him, and so Blaine must understand it after his conversation with him.

Mr. Blaine thanked Hunton for his courtesy and kindness in opening the doors to this investigation, and said that on Col. Scott's testimony this case must stand or fall. Col. Thomas A. Scott said he could explain not only all the transactions with reference to himself, but everything about the seventy-five bonds. This was a correct and proper transaction, based on the equities due to himself and with which Mr. Blaine had nothing to do.

COL. SCOTT

was sworn, and, on being examined by Hunton, testified that he formerly owned these seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company, and bought them a year and four months previously to his selling them to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He bought them from Jacob Caldwell who was negotiating the bonds of that Company. Caldwell belonged to Boston, but he didn't know where he was now. He understood, however, that Caldwell, during the panic of 1873, went to Europe after his failure in the West, and was there now. He gave Caldwell eighty cents on the dollar for the bonds. The purchase was made in 1870, when he had nothing to do with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He gave $60,000 for the bonds, and sold them to the Union Pacific Railroad through Morton, Bliss & Co. for nearly $64,000. Then in March, 1871, he entered upon the duties of President of the Company, the stock was low down, and everything connected with it depressed, but it was not long before there was a marked improvement in all its affairs. He had believed the Committee would give him a liberal compensation for his services. He was pressed for money, which he wanted more than the mere salary, and it was finally suggested that the Committee should buy these seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company. He was to have the option of buying them back. The Executive Committee agreed to buy the bonds at the price fixed through Morton, Bliss & Co., and the bonds went to the Union Pacific Railroad Company in this direct way and in no other. His year's salary had never been paid. That would be $8,000 with interest. If the Arkansas Road had been completed the bonds would have been worth from 90 to 100 cents on the dollar. He had rendered the Union Pacific Railroad Company a service for which there was no market value. He was satisfied that if the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad had been built, its bonds would have been as good as those of the Union Pacific are to-day. He repeated that this purchase of the seventy-five bonds by the Company was in consideration of valuable services rendered by him. The investment in these bonds was because the Company wanted to do an equitable thing for him. The Company did not display the transaction on their books, and never expected that it would become a subject of investigation by a Congressional committee.

Q.—I understand you to say the Executive Committee, of which you were ex-officio a member, bought these seventy-five bonds to oblige you?

A.—Partially to oblige me and also in consideration of valuable services.

Col. Scott repeated that the bonds belonged to him, and were sold to the Company when he wanted money, and the amount he received helped him to pay his debts. He had twice asked for his salary, but had not yet received it.

Q.—Do you know whether Blaine had any part in these transactions.

A.—I never had any relations with Blaine in Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad bonds, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Lawrence—If I understand you correctly, the sale of the bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad was adopted as a means to compensate you in part for extraordinary services?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How does the compensations you received compare with the compensation of other companies?

A.—The Reading Railway Company gives its President $30,000 per annum; the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, $30,000; and the Erie, $40,000. But when you come to consider how low down the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was when I became President, and the prosperous condition of the Company soon afterwards, my compensation was worth double the value of the seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company. The reason why the compensation was given in this form, was the Executive Committee did not wish to interfere with or disturb the fixed salary of $8,000 to the President.

Q.—Have you any knowledge or information that connects Blaine with the '75 bonds?

A.—None whatever. I always believed that Caldwell, from whom I purchased the bonds, was the principal man in negotiating them.

QUESTIONS BY MR. BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine—Did I ever speak or write to you in behalf of Caldwell?

A.—You never did.

Mr. Blaine—Have you any knowledge at all that I was interested in the bonds before you purchased them, or was in any way interested in the proceeds after you sold them to the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

A.—I have no knowledge or belief whatever that you had anything to do with them.

JOHN M'CLUE,

of Arkansas, was sworn, and testified that he was acquainted with Josiah Caldwell, who was connected with the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company. He was asked the question: "Did you ever hear from Caldwell the disposition made of any bonds of the Company?" when Mr. Blaine interposed, saying that he had suffered, no doubt, in the estimation of good people because of the allegation that he was interested in the bonds that went to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. As there was nothing else in resolution under which this investigation was held, he was entitled to a report on that subject alone. He did not want it complicated with anything else. He wanted it unmixed with any other question. It should stand exactly where witnesses left it. He thought he had a right, in the name of justice, to make this demand.

The witness McClure said he knew nothing about the matter that would be in testimony.

By Mr. Lawrence—Have you any knowledge or information as to the sale of the seventy-five bonds concerning which the testimony has been taken?

A.—I never knew that any bonds were sold, and all I know about them is what Caldwell told me.

It was decided that hearsay testimony could not be taken, and the Commission adjourned.

A Romance of Russian History.

New York World.

The last direct descendant of a romantically famous historical house has just died in Saxe-Altenburg, at the age of 93 years. This was Jane Catherine de Biron, Princess of Courland, Semigalle, and Sagan. She was the daughter of the last reigning Duke of Courland, was born in 1773, and in 1801 married Prince Pignatelli de Belmonte, Duke of Acerenza, in Naples, who left her a widow many years ago. With her expires the right line of the celebrated Ernst Biron, who, having been born in 1687, the grandson of a groom, entered at an early age the household of Anna Ivanovna, niece of Peter the Great, and Regent Duchess of Courland. Peter's niece was as democratic in her tastes as Peter; fell in love with her equerry, and taking him with her to Russia on her accession to the imperial throne, made him Grand Chamberlain of Russia. He was a brute and a "snob" of the first water. He looked up the coat-of-arms of the great French house of Biron, from which the English Lords Byron descend, and adopted both their name and their escutcheon, very much as a certain eminent "statesman" of New York, in more recent times, appropriated the arms of the great Scotch house of Hay, marquises of Tweeddale. He became, by favor of his imperial mistress, the despot and the terror of Russia, and the nobles of Courland were frightened by him into electing him their sovereign Duke. Anna at her death made him Regent of the Empire. But the Russian aristocracy under Field-Marshal Munnich conspired against and overthrew him, and he was sent to Siberia. Elizabeth recalled him and sent Munnich to occupy his prison in Asia. Peter III. recalled him to St. Petersburg and the "Semiramis of the North," Catherine II., restored to him his dear Duchy of Courland. Adversity had done for his character what prosperity failed to do, and his rule was so just and mild that his son was suffered to succeed him on his death in 1772. This son, however, was expelled in 1795, and it is this son's daughter who has just closed her long career as a semi-royal lady. So that in only three lives we go back from the reign of Alexander II., of Russia, to the reign of Peter the Great! The Blood of Biron is still represented in the celebrated French family of Talleyrand by the families of Napoleon Louis, Duke of Talleyrand, Courland, Sagan, and Valencay, whose mother was a younger sister of the Princess Jane Catherine; and of his brother the Marquis of Talleyrand Perigord, whose oldest son and heir, the Marquis Maurice de Talleyrand, married some years ago a certain Miss Elizabeth Curtis, of New York.

FOREIGN.

Conclusions Reached by the Chancellors' Conference at Berlin.

Arrest of Some of the Perpetrators of the Salonica Outrage.

The Revolution in Bulgaria Said to Be Dying Out.

TURKEY.

THE BERLIN PROGRAMME.

BERLIN, May 15.—The memorandum in regard to the Turkish troubles agreed upon by the three Chancellors at their conference here last week has been communicated to the guaranteeing powers. While maintaining Count Andrassy's note as the basis, it concedes the considerrtion of the reforms demanded by the insurgent leaders. The French and Italian Ambassadors have given official notification of the complete concurrence of their respective Governments in the result of the conference.

ORDERED TO SALONICA.

The German iron-clads Deutschland, Kaiser Kron Prinz, and Friedrich Karl, and dispatch-boat Pomerania, under Admiral Batsch, will go to Salonica next week. The gunboat Nautilus, bound from Malta to Port Said, has been ordered to proceed to Constantinople.

BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—It is officially stated that the Bulgarian disturbances are expected to cease shortly. The Insurgents have been defeated with great losses in several engagements, and many have given in their submissions to the authorities; 15,000 soldiers are now concentrated near Philippopolis. Additional Russian, Italian, and Greek men-of-war have arrived here.

ARRESTS.

SALONICA, May 15.—It is officially announced that eighteen arrests have been made in addition to those previously reported.

GREECE.

ATHENS, May 15.—The Turks are reinforcing their positions on the Greek frontier. Greece will take similar action in that quarter. It is alleged that foreign emissaries are endeavoring to induce Christians on the frontier to revolt. Great agitation prevails in Crete.

LONDON, May 16—5 a. m.—The French squadron for Salonica muster 31 guns and 1,270 men, the German squadron 90 guns and 3,000 men.

The Constantinople correspondent reports that the Sultan has contributed $750,000 from his private treasury for the payment of officials.

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that by the changes made in obedience to the demonstration of the Softas a great revolution has been accomplished. This is the first instance, since the time of the Janissaries, of the Sultan's yielding to popular pressure. The Softas have become a power in the state.

The *Daily News* dispatch from Constantinople says the Softas profess friendly sentiments towards the Christians. They insist on the establishment of a National Council, and the appointment of Midhat Pasha to be Grand Vizier, only agreeing to accept the present Vizier provisionally.

FRANCE.

MORTUARY.

PARIS, May 15.—The funeral of Ricard, the late Minister of the Interior, took place to-day, and in consequence the debate on the amnesty motions in the Assembly have been postponed.

ELECTION.

Jerome Napoleon has been elected a Deputy from Ajaccio.

CENTENNIAL.

VERSAILLES, May 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon the grant of $20,000 for sending the workmen's delegation to the Philadelphia Exhibition was discussed. The Chamber took into consideration an amendment of M. DeChanal, increasing the grant to $40,000, and decided to intrust the disposition of the money to the Minister of Commerce.

ELECTION.

PARIS, May 15.—M. de Casabianca, Bonapartist, has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies from Bastia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MUTINEERS IN PRISON.

LONDON, May 15.—Two Italians, of the bark Caswell's crew, who left the vessel in a small boat off the coast of Brazil, are in custody in Buenos Ayres, where they landed.

DAHOMEY.

In the House of Commons it was stated that the blockade of the coast of Dahomey would be instituted July 1.

IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 16—5 a. m.—The House of Commons last night debated Ryland's resolution "That the House regrets the progressive increase of expenditure recommended by the Government should lead to an increase of the income tax. Gothorne Hardy defended the increase of the army estimates. When the tramp of armed men was heard in every country of Europe, it was necessary that England should keep among the nations. The resolution was rejected—263 to 175.

MEXICO.

ESCOBEDO.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—A *Republican* special from San Antonio says Gen. Ord received the following dispatch from Gen. Escobedo, dated Camargo, to-day:

"I have arrived at this city in command of forces, and intend to restore order along the frontier. I have the honor to salute you in the name of the supreme Government of Mexico, offering on my part to cultivate the friendly relations that exist between the two Republics."

Gen. Ord replied as follows:

"I am glad to receive notice of your arrival at Camagro, with forces under your command, and hope your presence will contribute to restore peace and good order to the frontier. It will afford me pleasure to co-operate with you in putting an end to marauding from either side of the river."

GERMANY.

DELBRUCK'S SUCCESSOR.

BERLIN, May 15.—Hofmann, the Prime Minister of Hesse, is to be appointed President of the Imperial Chancellory, to succeed Delbruck, resigned. Hofmann will enter upon his duties June 1.

THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLORS.

Count Andrassy left for Vienna, and Gortschakoff for Ems.

SPAIN.

THE FUEROS.

MADRID, May 15.—Tuesday next the Government will introduce in the Senate a scheme for the reform of the Fueros in the Basque provinces. Delegates from Navarre have arrived to confer with the President of the Ministerial Council.

DENMARK.

THE RIGSDAG.

COPENHAGEN, May 15.—The Rigsdag opened today. If the radical majority should pass a vote of a want of confidence in the Ministry, Parliament will be again dissolved.

CRIME.

CIRCUS-DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., May 15.—Last night the hardware store of H. Nye was broken into and burglarized to the amount of $200. The property taken was mostly cutlery. No arrest has been made. Five pairs of boots were also taken from Stokes' shoeshop.

Lent's Circus is here, and a farmer came to see it. Two confidence men showed him the dice-trick to the amount of $80.

Two lions, 2 years old, belonging to Lent's Circus, died to-day. They are supposed to have been poisoned.

AN OLD FEUD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., May 15.—An old quarrel between Swegle, proprietor of the hotel at Marshland, Wis., and Robert Thompson, section foreman on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, was renewed on Saturday night by the two men, who are said to have been intoxicated. Thompson struck Swegle heavy blows on the head. The latter drew a pistol and shot Thompson in the breast. It is not considered a mortal wound.

BURGLARY AT DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 15.—Burglars attempted last night to break into the bank at Lansing, Iowa. They used a crowbar, and tried in a dozen different places to open the back door; split part of the casing off, and broke the lock and forced the window up, when they seemed to have become alarmed, and left in a hurry.

ASSAULTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 15.—A stone-mason, named Frederick Wolf, was assaulted in the streets late Saturday night by persons yet unknown, and severely cut on the head with a club or some other instrument. He was left for dead, but will probably recover. He was not robbed.

HORSE-THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., May 15.—Saturday evening Detective Haworth arrested John Yates, charged with stealing a horse. Yates owned up, and said he stole it in DeWitt County this morning. The owners were telegraphed, and are expected here for the thieving John and horse.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—In the Welan murder case to-day, evidence was given in support of the theory of the insanity of the murderer.

The striking coal-miners were fined $5 each, and severely lectured by Judge Mallory.

SPORTING.

BASE BALL.

CHICAGOS VS. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The White Stockings played a practice game with the Northwestern University nine from Evanston yesterday afternoon on the Twenty-third street grounds. A shower came up just as the game was to commence, and necessitated a postponement until about 5 o'clock, when the sun had dried up the grounds sufficiently for play, although they were in miserable condition. Spalding was not present, and Andrus supplied his place, pitching so effectively that the collegians were only able to make three or four base hits. Esher, however, managed to get in a fine two-baser in the ninth inning.

The collegians played a very creditable fielding game, less than a dozen errors being scored against them. They made several fine plays, and took advantage of all the flies and fouls sent near them by the professionals. Besides capturing several difficult flies, they succeeded in inducing Anson to strike out once, and in running Barnes out very neatly between second and third.

Following is

THE SCORE:

Chicagos.	O.	R.	University.	O.	R.
Barnes, 2 b	4	1	Thiers, c.	2	0
Anson, 3 b.	3	1	Esher, 1 b.	3	0
McVey, 1 b.	4	1	Wheeler, l. f.	4	0
Hines, c. f.	5	0	Knappen, 2 b.	4	0
Addy, r. f.	2	2	Evans, p.	2	0
White, c.	3	1	Adams, c. f.	3	0
Peters, s. s.	2	1	Brainard, s. s.	3	0
Glenn, l. f.	1	2	Horton, r. f.	3	0
Andrus, p.	3	0	Hamilton, 3 b.	3	0
Total	27	9	Total	27	0

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	4	—9
University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Umpire—Devlin.

Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

This afternoon the White Stockings play their fourth championship game with the Louisvilles. The latter are eager to retrieve their failure of Saturday, and will make a good effort to carry off a game. It is to be noted that they lost the first and won the second game with both Cincinnati and St. Louis. Perhaps they can do the same thing with the Whites.

THE BOSTONS DEFEAT THE ATHLETICS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, May 15.—Knight was disabled and Meyerle pitched for the Athletics to-day, with the following result. The Bostons played a nice game, running bases and fielding very sharply:

Athletic.	T	R	B	P	A	E
Force, s. s.	5	1	1	3	3	1
Eggler, c. f.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Fisler, 1 b.	5	1	1	12	0	0
Meyerle, p.	5	1	2	2	2	6
Sutton, 3 b.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Coons, c.	4	1	0	4	1	6
Hall, l. f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Fowser, 2 b.	4	0	0	1	6	1
Knight, r. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	40	6	9	27	12	14
Boston.						
Wright, s. s.	5	0	0	0	6	1
Leonard, 2 b.	5	4	4	3	2	0
O'Rourke, 1 b.	5	1	1	3	0	0
Murnan, l. f.	5	1	0	13	0	1
Schafer, 3 b.	5	2	2	1	2	1
McGinley, c. f.	5	2	2	2	0	0
Manning, r. f.	5	3	3	0	0	0
Morrill, c.	5	2	3	5	2	1
Josephs, p.	5	0	1	0	1	1
Totals	45	15	16	27	13	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletics	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	— 6
Bostons	1	1	5	3	0	1	2	0	2	—15

Bases on errors—Athletic, 2; Boston, 2.

Runs earned—Boston, 9; Athletic, 2.

Left on bases—Boston, 3; Athletic, 2.

Wild pitches—Meyerle, 6; Josephs, 2.

Bases on called balls—Hall and Force.

Struck out—Force, Eggler, and Fisler.

Time of game—Two hours and a quarter.

Umpire—Mr. Hodges, of the Harvard Club.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE TOURNAMENT.

The pedestrian tournament at the Exposition Building was well attended yesterday afternoon and evening, and the interest manifested was considerable. The long-distance performers kept on their way without much halt or rest until last evening, when they began to seek their sleep, until at 12 o'clock last night only three were left, and they were those who had taken some rest during the day. The two best records were those of Smith and Guyon. The former left the track at 8:57, having covered 91 miles, and the latter left at 10:26, with the same number of miles to the good. The other records were as follows:

Harding walked 64 miles up to 6:12, when he retired.

Hill had covered 59 miles up to 11:40, and was still walking.

O'Connor walked 81 miles up to 9:26, when he retired.

Roach had walked 74 miles up to 11:40, and was still going.

Russell walked 88 miles up to 9:26, when he retired.

Stowell retired at 10:28, having made 78 miles.

Davis was tramping away at 11:40, with 75 miles marked up.

Fifield went to bed at 11:20 with 84 miles to his credit.

Ennis, of this city, and Anderson, of Iowa, the other two starters, withdrew early, the former on his 44th mile and the latter on his 28th. Ennis was unfortunate enough to have been kicked a few days ago, and the reminiscence of the hurt laid him up.

It is not so easy to pick out the winner as might have been supposed before the men started. Smith was made the prime favorite, but it is evident that Guyon may prove a very formidable rival.

In the afternoon the boys' match of 5 miles was walked, and proved quite interesting; eleven started, and Arthur Olmsted took first money in 51:04, with Michael Howland second, in 54:30, and James Wrath third, in 54:40.

In the evening J. J. Geraghty, R. S. Knapp, Henry Peblow, H. W. Cording, and H. L. Goodman, entered and walked 10 miles for a prize offered by the management. Geraghty won very easily in 1:43:52.

A match for $50 a side was announced between John Oddy and T. A. Allcock, the latter to receive the odds of 1 mile in 10. After Oddy had walked nearly 4 miles Allcock threw up, protesting that his opponent was running. The money accordingly went to Oddy, who made 4 miles in the excellent time of 31 minutes. Allcock's 3 miles were made in 26 minutes.

One of the most interesting features of the day was the performance of Mr. Stanton on the bicycle. In the afternoon he ran 10 miles in 38:47, and in the evening repeated the performance in 34:57. The crowd appreciated and applauded Mr. Stanton's performances.

The events to-day beside the long walk are as follows:

3 p. m.—John Oddy to walk a mile (seven laps) against D. Stanton riding fifteen laps on his bicycle.

7 p. m.—One hour walk, open to all; money prizes. Stanton will also ride 10 miles against time.

O'LEARY AND SCHMEHL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 15.—At midnight O'Leary and Schmehl began their walk. At 9 this morning, the former completed his forty-sixth mile, and Schmehl was two and half miles behind.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—At eleven minutes to 8 this evening O'Leary completed his 89th mile. Schmehl was then on his 75th, having rested an hour and three-quarters during the afternoon.

THE TURF.

LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—Beautiful weather, large attendance, and excited racing marked the advent of the Kentucky Derby.

For the first race for the Association purse, $300, dash of 1¼ miles, ten horses started. They were Fair Play, Ceylon, Katie Pearce, Kilburn, Brakesman, Linsmore, Whisper, Effie Moore, Russ Butler, and Weatherby. In the pools Ceylon sold for $100, Fair Play $45, Weatherby $35, Kilburn, $20; Brakesman, $10; Katie Pearce, $10; and the field $10. Ceylon got off well in the lead, Weatherby a close second, and others bunched. At the string Weatherby led, Brakesman closing up fast, and assuring the lead. At the half-mile post this he held, and came in winner. Weatherby second, and Hunt Reynolds' Whisper a good third. Time, 2:11.

The second race was the Kentucky Derby, dash of a mile and a half, value of stake $3,200, second horse to have $200, eleven starters, as follows: Parole, Germantown, Harper's Enquirer, colt Harry Hill, Vissmon's Leamington, Cal Nichols' Vagrant, Creedmore, Marie Michaem, Bombay, Red Coat, and Bullion.

In the pools the Kentucky crack, Vagrant, brought $500. The New York crack, Parole, $425, Creedmore $150, Red-Coat $100, the field $150.

The coming together of the East and West for the first time on Western soil in many years lent additional attraction to the Derby race. Vagrant led at the start, Parole second, Creedmore third, Bullion and Harry Hill next. Bullion pushed up second, Parole went back to keep company with Creedmore, and Hill galloped along next. The others followed. The Kentucky horse bursted ahead, and as they ran past the string for the first time was greeted with great applause. Bullion and Hill lapped the leader closely and the former was in a fair way to go forward when struck by Hill's shoe. He then dropped behind, Creedmore moving up to the leader amid the wildest excitement. At the horse-stretch Parole was away in the rear, Vagrant still in the van, with Creedmore lapping him, and Hill a few lengths further back. So they continued under the string, Vagrant winning by half a length, Creedmore second, Hill third, Parole not placed. Time—2:38¼.

The third race was mile heats, Association purse $500, second to have $100; four started: Emma C, the Nipper, Camingo, and Enfield. Camingo was the favorite, selling in the pools against the field. The Nipper won the first heat, Emma C the second, Camingo the third. Time, 1:45. The second and third heats were won by Emma C in 1:45¾ and 1:46.

The track was heavy with dust, and kept [illegible] what would otherwise have been faster time.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Ovarian Tumor

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

I HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVARIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.

DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place and others without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used them without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine. I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification. (Signed) L. S. LERCH, Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it Seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreau, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, &c. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE COURTS.

A Decision in the Ca[se of] the "Courier" Co[m]pany.

Messrs. Percy and Sanborn Out Decidedly Ahead.

A Father Claims to Have [Been] Swindled by His S[on].

Record of Judgments an[d] Suits—Criminal Busin[ess].

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Ovarian Tumor

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVARIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.

DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place and others without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used these without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification. (Signed) L. S. LERCH, Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY B. POND, MARY COCKER, E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it Seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, &c. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE COURTS.

A Decision in the Case of the "Courier" Company.

Messrs. Percy and Sanborn Come Out Decidedly Ahead.

A Father Claims to Have Been Swindled by His Son.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Criminal Business.

THE "COURIER" COMPANY.

An important decision was rendered yesterday afternoon by Judge Wood, sitting by agreement of the parties in place of Judge Moore, in the case of the *Courier* Company, of Chicago, vs. W. E. Webb and others, and the various cross-bills filed in the suit. The trial of the case was a protracted one, occupying over three weeks.

The original bill in this case was filed May 25, 1875, to which a supplemental bill was filed Jan. 6, 1876. It was charged that the defendants, W. E. Webb, Otis S. Lyman, and C. A. Walker, had, while in control of the paper, issued to themselves a large amount of stock without consideration; that subsequently they, claiming to have a controlling interest in the corporation, entered into a contract with Romeus J. Percy, Herbert C. Sanborn, and H. L. Ensign, whereby Percy and Sanborn were to have issued to them a majority of the authorized capital stock of the corporation, and were to be let into the undisturbed control and management of the business; that said Webb, Walker, and Lyman were to pay all the debts of the corporation then existing, except the sum of $5,785, which was to be paid out of the purchase-money of the stock purchased by Sanborn and Percy; that Percy was to be business manager.

It was also alleged that Percy and Sanborn had been duly elected Directors, but that Webb and Lyman denied this, and claimed that they were Directors, and were seeking to take possession. To prevent this, therefore, the bill was filed asking for an injunction. Answers were filed denying these allegations, and also cross-bills seeking for affirmative relief by the defendants.

The Judge said the first question to be decided was as to the validity and ownership of the stock issued by the Company. Webb, Lyman, and Walker were at first partners, owning the property, and in April, 1874, organized a company, issued $10,000 of stock, and subscribed for it all themselves. A considerable amount, however, was issued to them in payment of advances made before the Company was organized, and such stock was purely fictitious, and was void. But the evidence showed that the property of the firm turned over to the Company was worth about $400, and for that amount stock could be issued, which would be equal to twenty shares at $20 each. Those twenty shares were to be assigned to W. H. Sisson, who had bought 315 shares of Webb and Lyman's stock at a judgment sale on execution against them. The capital stock of a corporation should represent some value, and if it did not, the Company would be liable to deceive both the public and its stockholders.

The stock of Percy, 277 shares; Sanborn, 547 shares; R. J. Smith, 25 shares; Bradner, Smith & Co., 23 shares; L. W. Percy, 1 share; J. D. Gilchrist, 2 shares; O. S. Lyman (in escrow), 100 shares; and W. H. Sisson (by sale), 20 shares, should be held to be valid, as it represented value, or was given in payment of advances made after the organization of the corporation. But Webb, Lyman, and Walker could be allowed to reclaim their stock on paying for it at the par value, as their subscription did not become a nullity on cancellation of their stock. Though the present Directors had been illegally elected in May, 1875, yet they were at most irregularly chosen, and were in under color of office, a writ of equity therefore could not inquire into their title to office.

The Judge further said that it appeared that the *Courier* had been undoubtedly mismanaged, and that it had been running for the greater part of the time at a loss, and would be so in the hands of a Receiver. He held that the bonds and mortgage issued by the Company were valid, and, finally, decreed that Webb and Lyman should pay for the stock issued to them (except twenty shares) in full, or that it should be canceled; that twenty shares of the stock issued June 1, 1874, should be decreed to W. H. Sisson, and that he should be enjoined from claiming any more either by the prosecution of a mandamus or otherwise; that the injunction against the present managers and for a Receiver should be denied, and that Sanborn and Percy should be entitled to be reimbursed for all amounts advanced by them for which they had not been paid in stock, and should be allowed to recover from the Company and Webb, Lyman, and Walker jointly. John I. Bennett appeared for the *Courier* Company, E. B. Sherman for Sanborn and Percy, and W. E. Sisson for Webb, Lyman, and Walker.

A CONFLICT BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.

The proposed sale of the houses Nos. 170½, 172, and 174 Halsted street will not come off this afternoon as announced, owing to the order of Judge Williams of the Circuit Court, at the suit of Horace Brown, the owner of the premises. Mr. Brown sets out that he purchased a leasehold interest in the premises in 1871, and, being aged and unable to collect the rents, he put the business into the hands of his son, Edwin H. Brown. The latter, some time after, represented that it would be necessary to borrow some money to fix the buildings, and complainant, at his request, signed three notes for $1,725, Edwin also putting his signature to them. It was stated that the money was procured from Anson M. Truesdell at the rate of 10 per cent interest, but complainant has since learned that he has been paying about 36 per cent per annum. He now charges that his son and Truesdell have entered into a conspiracy to defraud him, that they have charged usurious interest, and now, on the claim that he is in arrears on his payments, are seeking to foreclose the chattel mortgage given to secure the notes. Complainant, on the contrary, charges that he has paid the amount loaned; that two of the three notes were given without consideration; and he therefore asks for an injunction to prevent the proposed sale. The injunction was granted under bond for $500.

DIVORCES.

The divorce market opened well yesterday, with two applicants. The first was Annis Holt, who represents that she married John Holt on the 13th of July, 1870, but that he deserted her the Christmas following, and has not since returned. So she wants to resume her maiden name of Annis Campbell.

The second applicant was James C. Pollock, who says that on the 1st day of August, 1870, he took Mary Pollock for his wife in Belfast, Ireland. Ten days after he started for this great Western metropolis, promising to send for his wife as soon as he should be settled. In July, 1871, he sent her the necessary passage-money and asked her to come to him, but she refused, and some time after, without his consent, she went to Glasgow, where she now lives, as far as he knows. James thinks this amounts to a legal dissolution, and he wants a chance to find some more faithful companion.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond will to-day hear the objections to the Master's last report on the account of Catterberg of the affairs of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad.

In the case of John Hart vs. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, tried before Judge Wood by agreement last week, the jury yesterday returned a verdict of $10,000 in favor of the plaintiff. The accident occurred July 18, 1874, while Hart was walking on the defendant's road, near Forty-eighth street. It seems that he was going from the Rock Island car-shop station towards his home, when a switch train came between the passenger train then stopping to unload passengers, and the station, without giving any signal, knocked him down, and injured him so that he was obliged to have both legs amputated. Hart claimed that if he was guilty of any negligence, that of the Company was very much greater. Judge Wood charged that the negligence must be wanton and gross to enable plaintiff to recover, and the jury apparently thought it was such, and they found in Hart's favor, fixing the amount at $10,000.

Judge Farwell will give a decision this morning in the scavenger case on the motion to dissolve the injunction.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Henry L. Young et al. Trustees of Henry Young, deceased, filed a bill against the Northern Illinois Coal & Iron Company of LaSalle, E. D. Taylor, J. M. Welch, the Illinois Valley Coal Company, T. B. Blackstone, and John Hossak, executors of the last will of George Barnett, The Union National Bank of Aurora, The State of Illinois, B. H. Campbell, United States Marshal, the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, and Charles D. Sherman, Receiver of the above bank, to foreclose a mortgage for $225,000, made March 1, 1873, by the Northern Illinois Coal & Iron Company, on all its lands and mining interests in LaSalle County.

Herman Taylor filed a bill against Edward Semple to restrain him from infringing complainant's patent for an improvement in bricks issued to him Oct. 6, 1874, and reissued Jan. 11, 1876.

The Continental Life Insurance Company began a suit in debt for $8,000 against Warren M. and Sarah C. Brown.

In the case of Cynthia S. and John S. Hart against the Globe Insurance Company and others, a petition was filed yesterday by Isaac Crosby asking that the Receiver of the Company, R. E. Jenkins, be allowed to sell certain notes in his favor amounting to $12,000, and secured by trust-deed, which were in the hands of the defendants. An order was entered on all parties interested to show cause on five days' notice why petitioner should not have leave to sell the securities.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

William H. Potter filed a voluntary petition yesterday to be adjudged bankrupt. His debts, all unsecured, amount to $13,692.00. No assets. Referred to Register Hibbard.

Discharges were issued to Thomas B. Kent and Henry A. Keith.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of George B. Dunton.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for the estate of Charles T. Boal, and a first dividend will be held in the afternoon in the case of Lewis Moss and David Samson.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Sarah Mink began a suit for $2,000 against the Highland Park Building Company.

Mary Fischer commenced an action in trespass against Israel Tucker, E. G. Trask, and Patrick Murphy, laying damages at $10,000.

Jacob Jasvor began a like suit against Philip Kussel, J. C. Klyn, and Christian Kussel, claiming $5,000 damages.

William Meehan began a suit in trespass against the Father Mathew Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society of Chicago, claiming $5,000 damages.

T. C. Bailey began a suit against John S. Swartley, asking for $2,000 damages.

H. F. Waite commenced an action in ejectment against Louis Reinold, claiming $4,000 damages.

Henry T. Weeks sued Hermann Lieb for $5,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Asa D. Reed the will was proven, and letters were granted to Eunice Clarinda Reed, under bond for $313,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Frank Wilson pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

John Herzog pleaded guilty to burglary, and was remanded.

James A. Johnson pleaded guilty to assault with intent to do bodily injury, and sentence was suspended.

Charles Wilson was tried for attempting to commit larceny, found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

Samuel Mandelbaum was tried for receiving stolen property, and acquitted.

Jacob Williams was tried for assault with intent to do bodily injury, found guilty, and fined $10 and costs.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—374, 465 to 468, and 476 to 485 inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 48, 414, City vs. Hillman, and 48, 678, City vs. Stone.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 2,363.

JUDGE BOOTH—315, 327 to 340 inclusive, except 338.

JUDGE McALLISTER—Set cases 3,177, 961, 3,005, 3,095, and Nos. 526 to 542 of Judge Rogers' calendar.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set case No. 1,169.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Peter Toomey vs. John F. Heaney, $2,133.33.—Collins Pratt vs. Reuben Mink, $7,208.33.—S. D. Streight vs. James G. Stephens, $498.57.—Ellen Ten Winkle vs. William H. Rice, $223.

JUDGE GARY—John Hunt vs. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company; verdict, $10,000, and motion for new trial.—Martha W. Egan vs. Stephen Bates, $700.—Augustus Bauer vs. William S. Golsen, $2,635.96.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—Sophia Hoelscher, administratrix, vs. Christian Bohnholzer; finding for plaintiff, $158.37.

JUDGE McALLISTER—Arthur Gillespie vs. John Jones, $20.—A. L. Hall & Bro. vs. Charles E. Cook, $100.—Anton Foerster vs. Edward F. Thomas; verdict, $275, and motion for new trial.—Union Foundry Works vs. Chicago Iron and Steel Company, judgment against the defendant for $1,840.29, and for $1,627 against George S. Smith, garnishee in favor of the defendant for the use of the plaintiff.

IOWA ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 15.—In the United States Circuit Court, the Fourth National Bank vs. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company, judgment for plaintiff. C. H. Hopgood vs. Henry Jenkins; judgment for plaintiff. Sara A. Smith vs. E. B. Woodworth, executor of W. K. Smith; action to recover dower, on trial.

THE STEWART MANSION.

The Home of the Widow of the Dry-Goods Croesus.

New York Sun.

The structure at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue has often been likened to a mausoleum. Its stately white marble, and the bareness of its surroundings, might have suggested that conceit. The thought was doubtless in the minds of hundreds who looked at it on the day of the funeral of the millionaire merchant, and knew that in it lay a corpse. But the interior of this grand edifice is the very reverse of its cold exterior. Whoever goes in by the main entrance in Thirty-fourth street steps first into a magnificent passage-way of polished white marble. The sides, the ceiling, and the floor are all of marble, chilling in effect and vault-like. The joining of the slabs is perfect, and the polished surface is so bright that the place seems a fabled chamber of crystal. A glance beyond, into the central vestibule, relieves the eyes, for there you see warmth, cheerfulness, and evidences of luxury. The ceiling, 50 feet aloft, is elaborately frescoed, and there is a glass dome. On both sides halls lead rectangularly from the passage entrance. Straight ahead is the entrance to the picture gallery. A staircase of Italian marble, gracefully winding to the glistening dome, with broad steps, all unsupported except as one side is imbedded in the walls, is a triumph of architecture. It was chiseled in Italy. The sides of the vestibule are beautiful with carvings. The hall-stands hold large mirrors, and are made of polished wood with jesters' heads atop. The settees are of walnut inlaid with ebony and carved. A chandelier of bronze has twelve globes, delicate and beautiful in formation, and is in design similar to the others throughout the house, and all are lighted and extinguished by electricity.

The reception-room, at the right main entrance, is about 20 by 30 feet in area, and the floor and wainscoting are of marble. Frescoing in bright colors covers the ceiling and the sides above the marble. A mirror, over a mantel that is a fine specimen of carving, extends to the ceiling, and is framed in gilt and mosaic of colored wood. The chairs, a card-table, sofas, and other furniture are all magnificent.

The sumptuousness thus far is only a preparation for a view of the grand drawing-room, entered by way of the reception-room, and situated on the Fifth-avenue side. It is 47 feet long, 24 wide, 18 high, and in costliness far surpasses any other private apartment in the city. Gilding and painting have been lavishly expended on the ceiling. The sliding-doors are marvels of workmanship. Five windows, like the rest in the house, are of plate-glass in single panes. Two chandeliers represent an expenditure of thousands of dollars. The floor, of marble, is covered with a carpet that baffles guesswork as to cost. The furniture is gilded and inlaid.

The picture gallery is better known, because artists and others have been admitted to it upon the written orders of Mr. Stewart. It is in the wing at the north side of the house. The height is 50 feet to the oblong dome, and the area is 28 by 70. Three hundred gas jets give the light. Among the pictures are the originals of such celebrated paintings as Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," DuBufe's "Prodigal Son," and Church's "Niagara." The collection is said to have cost more than $500,000. A carpet and massive arm chairs are the furniture of the gallery.

The music-room, resembling the reception-room in size and adornment, is at the north side of the house, adjoining the drawing-room, these three apartments filling the eastern half of the main story.

The dining-room, entered westerly from the vestibule, is another of the marvels of the house. It is 32 by 19 feet, with a height of 18 feet. The frescoing of the sides and top includes hunting and fishing scenes, and medallions of game. The dining-table and arm-chairs are massive, and carved in shapes of fruit and flowers. Four sideboards in the corners, besides being artistically carved, have large figures cut out of wood—a bust of Bacchus, a siren, a fawn, and a nymph. A breakfast-room, about a third smaller and adjoining, resembles it in decoration and furniture. A butler's room is provided with closets, a dumb-waiter from the kitchen below, and every convenience for the serving of meals. The cooking, laundry, and wine rooms are in the basement, from which an iron staircase runs to the upper stories, so that the servants may not use the grand staircase.

The Fifth avenue side of the second story is the library, of the size of the drawing-room underneath. The height is 16 feet. Eight large bookcases are made of French walnut and ebony, and the doors are set with mirrors, so that the books are ordinarily out of sight. On these cases are figures representing Science, Poetry, Agriculture, Commerce, Music, Art, War, and Sculpture. Little is known of the books, and a little examination reveals few unique works among them. The library tables and chairs are of black walnut, upholstered in green leather. The floors of this story, like those below, are of marble, either bare or carpeted; the wainscotings are also of marble, and the rest of the surfaces are frescoed.

A billiard-room, adjoining the library, is furnished in rose and satin woods. It has a billiard-table, a revolving cue-rack of fine workmanship, and two sofas and chairs on raised platforms.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart's bedroom, in the southwest corner of this story, is 19x32 feet in size. The bed is a marvel of cabinet-work. The woods are various, in mosaic and carved. On the headboard is painted a woman floating in the air at sunrise—emblematic of morning. On the footboard Cupid is painted. A large wardrobe is embellished in the same expensive way, and also with Mr. Stewart's self-designed coat of arms—a white and blue shield bearing a lion rampant. The upholstering of the sofa and chairs is in blue satin, which is the dominant color in the carpet. Bath and dressing-room, perfect in appointments, are adjacent.

The sleeping-rooms for guests are in the third story, and the servants' rooms in the topmost story.

A Queer Encounter with Malibran.

My only personal encounter with her took place in a curious fashion. My father and myself were acting at Manchester, and had just finished performing the parts of *Mr. and Mrs. Beverley*, one night, in "The Gamester." On our return from the theatre, as I was slowly and in considerable exhaustion following my father up the hotel stairs, thinking less of the woes I had been feigning than of the tea and bread and butter of which they had left me in great need; but as we reached the landing by our sitting-room, a door immediately opposite to it flew open, and a lady dressed like Tilburina's "Confidante," all in white muslin, rushed out of it and fell upon my father's breast, sobbing out hysterically, "Oh, Mr. Kembel, my deare, deare Mr. Kembel!" This was Madame Malibran, under the effect of my father's performance of "The Gamester," which she had just witnessed. "Come, come," quoth my father (who was old enough to have been hers, and knew her very well), patting her consolingly on the back. "Come now, my dear Madame Malibran, compose yourself; don't now, Marie, don't, my dear child!" all which was taking place on the public stair-case, while I looked on in wide-eyed amazement behind. Madame Malibran, having suffered herself to be led into our room, gradually composed herself, ate her supper with us, expressed herself with much kind enthusiasm about my performance, and gave me a word of advice as to not losing any of my height (of which I had none to spare) by stooping, saying very amiably that, being at a disadvantage as to her own stature, she had never wasted a quarter of an inch of it. This little reflection upon her own proportions must have been meant as a panacea to my vanity for her criticism of my deportment. My person was indeed of the shortest; I was that thing abhorred of Byron, a "dumpy woman;" but she had the figure of a nymph, and was rather above than below middle height. There was in other respects some likeness between us; she was certainly not really handsome, but her eyes were magnificent, and her whole countenance was very striking.—*Mrs. Kemble in the Atlantic for June.*

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Lorle" was presented at this theatre last night for the first time in several years. Since it was given here before, it has undergone a serious change. The tragedy is now passed off as a dream, and in the last act the *dramatis personæ* return exactly to the positions which they occupied at the end of the first. The only remaining business is to conduct the action to a happy termination. The artist, instead of ill-treating and deserting his wife, lives, it is presumed, to make her happy. The wife, instead of dying of a broken heart, enjoys her husband's faithful love. A play of this sort does not require criticism. It is, in the opening and closing acts, a string of incidents having only the slenderest attachment to each other; in the second, third, and fourth acts it is a weak melodrama, the pitch of which is removed when the action is discovered to be a dream. The dramatist who can deliberately destroy an illusion that he has been at much pains to create has a great deal to learn; and we hope that the amateur playwright who has patched up "Lorle" will not longer postpone his education in this respect. The acting of Miss Mitchell and her company is not surprisingly good. The singing in which the play abounds is almost without exception (certainly without the exception of Miss Mitchell) painfully bad. The chief merit of the performance is the exquisite scenery of the first and last acts, which of itself is almost worth going to see.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Hooley's Minstrels last night had the largest house of the season. The programme seemed to meet with the full approbation of all present. The music is much superior to that which minstrel companies are accustomed to give, and the burlesque acting is as good as any organization of the kind in the country can afford. The new face last night was that of J. W. McAndrews, "the watermelon man," who received a tumultuous welcome. Newcomb's sketch "Sweethearts," was much applauded, as was also John Hart's "Who's Got the Pocket-Book?" The evening's entertainment was brought to an end with "Funny Mokes in a Fog," which was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause.

"PIQUE" AT HOOLEY'S.

Mr. Daly's play is still running pleasantly at this theatre, and will continue throughout the week. The beautiful scenery, the admirable acting, and the stirring incidents of the drama will doubtless have the effect to draw as good houses this week as were attracted last. For the benefit of the timid and nervous it may be well to say that, although some of the actors carry pistols on the stage, they use none. Nothing is done that need frighten away large audiences.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

The usual variety performers appear at this theatre. Songs, dances, gymnastic feats, etc., constitute the first part of the bill, and, for the second, a sensational drama in three acts, entitled "Waifs of New York," with Miss Kate Raymond as *Willie, the Waif*, is presented. The whole performance is creditable in its way.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. John Thompson is playing an engagement at the Museum this week, appearing nightly in "the Protean" drama called "On Hand, or True to the Last." Mr. Thompson, of course, absorbs the mass of the action, which consists of eight or nine different characterizations.

BLACK HILLS.

Disgusted Miners and Marauding Indians.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 15.—Letters received here this morning from reliable parties, dated Black Hills, April 26, bring most discouraging accounts of affairs in that country. The Indians are becoming very troublesome, frequently killing men at their own doors, stealing horses, and committing other depredations. These letters say the stories of gold there in paying quantities are lies. Provisions are scarce and high, and a great many men are on the verge of starvation. Miners are leaving as fast as they arrived a month ago.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 15.—A party of Black Hills pilgrims who returned to Bismarck to-day, after ten days' stay in the Hills, report a fight occurring April 2 between their party, outward bound, and Indians from Standing Rock, led by Slave, in which Slave and three other Indians were killed. George Ward, of Albert Lea, Minn., was killed. J. S. Collins, of Bismarck, and James Williams, of Grand Forks, D. T., were wounded. The latter's leg was broken by a shot, and, no physician being in reach, he is not likely to recover. The fight occurred in an attempt of the pilgrims to recover stock stampeded by the Indians. Nothing is said of the white flag which it was heretofore reported Slave was carrying.

The party was, because of a heavy snow, twenty-eight days on the road out.

Ben Hazen's party, numbering fifty-one, left Bismarck for the Black Hills last Tuesday. Another party leaves next Thursday.

Gen. Terry's Big Horn expedition, delayed by a heavy rain-storm, moves out from Ft. Lincoln to-morrow.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., May 15.—More than seventy-six years ago Congress passed a joint resolution for a monument to the memory of George Washington, the Father of his Country, and to-day that monument is still in an unfinished state. It stands to-day ungainly and disgusting in appearance, a perpetual disgrace to the American people to whom he left so priceless an inheritance. To remedy this, why not urge upon the Centennial Commissioners to set apart the proceeds of one day's admission-fees at the Exhibition—say that of July 4—to complete a shaft that will be at least a small mark of respect to the great man whose memory it is intended to perpetuate? Let THE TRIBUNE suggest this, and let it urge its Eastern cotemporaries to take up the matter and urge it to a practical completion. If we cannot arouse enough patriotism in this Centennial year to do the work here set out, it will never be done. F. L. A.

A GRAVE CONTROVERSY.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Henry S. Mulleda, a well-known Fenian and exile, committed suicide in Donovan Rossa's Hotel, in this city, yesterday. The Chaplain of Calvary Cemetery informed the friends of Mulleda that the body could not be received into the cemetery, owing to the laws of the Roman Catholic Church in regard to suicides. A deputation then called on the Vicar-General, and permission was given to bury the body in Calvary, as the Coroner's jury had rendered a verdict that Mulleda was temporarily insane.

Question of Color.

Centennial Correspondence New York Times.

After the opening exercises were over, and the crowd had dispersed through the immense building, leaving the grounds comparatively open and clear, one of the Turkish exhibitors, clad in the flowing silk gown peculiar to his country, and accompanied by a beautiful young woman, who seemed to be his wife, and who was magnificently attired in the national costume and brilliant with many gems, passed through the avenue leading from Machinery Hall to the Main Building. The couple attracted a great deal of attention and much innocent comment. When they had just reached the doors of the grand gallery they were met by a certain well-known negro member of Congress from South Carolina, who was accompanied by two of those peculiarly beautiful colored women who are so often met with in the Palmetto State. As the parties approached each other the Congressman, who was swelled out in all the dignity of a dress-coat and white kid gloves, exclaimed, looking fixedly at the Turkish lady, "I 'clares to man, dat am a stunnin' looking woman." A shade of jealous annoyance passed over the face of one of his companions as he said this, and running close up to the Turkish party she inspected the face of the little lady from the East with her gold-mounted eye-glasses. Then she returned to her escort and exclaimed, "Well, Mr. S——, I'se sure I can't say I admires your taste. Dat poor Turk gal ain't neither nigger nor white—just a poor yaller half-way thing—notin' more, notin' less."

MUSICAL.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—WE ARE CONSTANTLY receiving direct from New York elegant new pianos of various first-class makes, which we can offer at astonishingly low prices. Our cash purchases give us great advantages, and as we employ no agents, buyers will consult their own interests by dealing directly with us. Prices always the lowest. Every instrument fully warranted for five years. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

ELEGANT 7½ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte in splendid order; equal to new; $210. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

HARDMAN PIANOS. The CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANO, FOR SALE ONLY BY R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXCELLENT AND qualified organist acquainted with classical church music wishes a situation in some church. Address GOTTESLEBEN, 44 Sherman-st.

$150 WILL BUY A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD 7-octave pianoforte, with overstrung bass, French action, etc.; carved legs and lyre; in good order. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—DIAMOND JEWELRY FOR dry goods, $100 to $500. B 75, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 IN TOWNSHIP BONDS issued by one of the best counties of a Western State for dry goods, boots and shoes, or other personal property. Address JANUARY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PART CASH AND real estate for a good stock of groceries. F 4, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 MADISON-ST.:

$4,800—$1,300 down, balance 5 yrs. at 8 per cent, a nice modern dwelling and lot 25x135, good barn, on Indiana-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. A bargain.

$5,500—No. 537 Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., handsome two-story and basement octagon stone-front dwelling, and lot 20x135. House new and first-class.

$6,500—1378 Wabash-av., splendid octagon stone-front dwelling, and lot 50x185. Great bargain.

$5,000—rents for $60 per month, large two-story and basement frame 20-room dwelling, and lot 42x100, on northeast corner of Huron and Franklin-sts. Bargain.

$5,000—One of the handsomest two-story and brick basements, all modern improvements, new dwelling, and lot 75x125, east front on Wallace-st., in Englewood; two blocks from depot, and two from Normal School. House has every convenience.

$3,000 and $3,500—and easy terms, six very handsome two-story frame 10-room brick basement dwellings, lots 50x125, within two blocks of depot and Normal School, at Englewood.

$5,200—A good two-story brick basement dwelling.

$1,200—No. 58 Henry-st., three-room cottage, and lot 24x125, south front, one block east of Blue Island-av. cars.

$3,000—Nice lot, 20x110, on Erie-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

$2,700—Nice 7-room cottage, and lot 23x136, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts. A decided bargain.

$5,000—New 10-room stone-front modern dwelling, and lot 22x125, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGE, barns, 204 Walnut-st., newly painted, 5 years' lease, $50 a year. (No taxes.) 160 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—27 LOTS TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY near corner of Taylor and Wood-sts.; a very great bargain for cash or part cash. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LESS THAN HALF ITS COST ON terms to suit:
$1,400—Two-story house and lot 24 Harvard-st.
$1,700—Two-story house and lot 9 Fillmore-st., between Western and Campbell-avs.
Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, DOCK LOT, 80X190, south front on river, between Clark and Dearborn-sts. (clear). I will sell on easy payment and long time. It will suit elegantly for steamboats, mills, elevator, lumber, or coal-yard, now nicely docked. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF LAND IN ONE BLOCK of Normal School and one block of depot, at Englewood, six miles from Court-House in Chicago. This property is, without doubt, the finest in Cook County, and $100,000 can be made out of it in three years. It is beautifully set with evergreens and trees, artesian well, with lakes and rustic scenery, and is handsomely built up all around with frame and brick dwellings; and Englewood is now a part of Chicago, as trains run for 5 cents fare. These 40 acres will go as a great bargain for cash. Married men, here is a chance. Call and see me. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COTTAGE in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; near depots. Also, very fine residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots at Hinsdale. Size of places, price, and terms to suit. 10 cents fare. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, ON EASY monthly payments to suit, 2-story houses and 50-foot lots at $800, $1,000, and $1,250; near schools and depot; sidewalks, etc., all complete, ready to move into; 10-cent train morning and evening. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT HOUSES AT RAVENSWOOD and Summerdale on easy terms; lake water; frequent trains; low fares. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—$75—LOTS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS to suit at Downer's Grove, 14 miles from city, 10 minutes' walk from station, 10 cent fare. Call before 11 a. m. and go and see them free. S. A. HOLCOMB, Room 9 Hawley Building, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL RARE CHANCES FOR INvestment in choice property south of city limits. ESAIAS WARREN, 100 Dearborn-st., corner Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A BEAUTIful new house, large lot and fine trees, $2,600. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—280 ACRES FOR $1,000 CASH—LESS than half its value, choice farming land, 3 miles from Emperia, Kan.; perfect title. G. W. HILL, 188 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR NON-RESIDENT CUSTOMERS—Large blocks improved property, business and residence, $75,000 to $350,000. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st., Room 10.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED STOCK AND GRAIN farm in Illinois in exchange for good Chicago property. Address, with description, M 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—OWNERS OF PROPERTY THAT THEY want sold, exchanged, or rented, to hand in description to JOHN F. DUGAN, real estate, house renting, and insurance agent, corner Milwaukee-av. and Halsted-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF LIVERY STABLE AND THE livery stock formerly contained in the stable 210 Blue Island-av. at Wren & Co.'s, 192 and 194 Washington-st., where the stock can be seen until day of sale, Monday, May 22, at 10 a. m. The stock consists of 12 horses, 1 clarence, 2 close coaches, 1 open barouche, 1 six-seated park phaeton, 8 top and 5 open buggies, 1 express wagon, 1 two-seated open wagon, 2 sets of carriage harness, 2 sets of light double and 12 sets of single harness, robes, blankets, hay-cutter, office furniture, etc., also an imported Irish jaunting car, with harness to match, also the stable building on leased lot next day, Tuesday, May 23, at 11 a. m., at 210 Blue Island-av. WREN & CO., Auctioneers, 192 and 194 Washington-st.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT CARRIAGES, side springs, phaetons, top and open buggies, manufactured by I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, CARriages, harness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, commencing at 10 a. m.; stock on hand at private sale. WREN & CO., 192 and 194 Washington-st.

AT 218 WABASH-AV., A FINE STOCK OF CARriages, buggies, and phaetons in all the new styles at low prices. G. L. BRADLEY.

A VERY DESIRABLE PLATFORM SPRING WAGon, with pole and shafts, for sale cheap, at the Northwestern Tattersalls, 1 to 9 Monroe-st., corner of Michigan-av.

A SACRIFICE—MUST BE SOLD—BAY HORSE 15¾ hands high, sound, kind, fears nothing; also top-buggy built by Henry Willetts, and set harness. Apply at the Northwestern Tattersalls, 1 to 9 Monroe-st., corner Michigan-av.

A BASKET PHAETON, BUILT BY HALL & BARTlett, for sale at half price at the Northwestern Tattersalls, 1 to 9 Monroe-st., corner Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF SOLD TO-DAY—A HANDsome 6-year-old mare, square-box open buggy, and fine harness for $135. Also, your choice of two young business mares, a little knee-sprung, for $45; trial given. Call at 371 West Fifteenth-st., one block east of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A FANCY PLATFORM SPRING WAGon, suitable for cigars, candies, and notions. Will sell cheap. Inquire at 271 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT carriages, phaetons, and buggies at great bargains, to close out stock. 10 and 12 East Washington-st., near Wabash-av. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD PEDDLING WAGONS. Inquire of A. BOOTH, corner State and Lake-sts.

FINEST STOCK OF EXPRESS AND DELIVERY wagons in town; will trade for plastering and plumbing. MARTIN'S Carriage Shop, 47 Wells-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—THE BROWN STALLION colt, Troy, over 16 hands high on withers, Roman nose, lightish neck, rather sharp-pointed hips, long tail, rather straight ribs, very light muscle in one fore-arm, and has been blistered on one hock. I caution all to avoid purchasing this horse, as he belongs to me. He was secreted by S. J. Coyne, assisted by John Hayfield. JAMES WADSWORTH, 177 Madison-st.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK, WE shall sell, regardless of cost, to close out and pay advances, fine carriages, open and top buggies, phaetons, democrat wagons, side-bar road wagons, harnesses, etc. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

PASTURAGE—300 ACRES HORSE PASTURAGE in Lake View, 1 mile north of city limits and one-fourth of a mile west of Graceland road, by JOHN LAGEMAN.

TO BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS—ONE span of cross-matched horses, black and bay, suitable for a gentleman's family or road team. They are 6 or 7 years of age. Also one fast mahogany bay horse, 6 years of age. They are warranted sound and fearful of nothing, and kind in every way. A trial of three days given with either of the said horses. Also one open phaeton carriage and a first-class side-bar top buggy, double and single harness, at a reasonable price. Apply to the groom at the private stable No. 19 Harmon-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A SADDLE HORSE FOR A LADY; IT must be perfectly broken and gentle, and must have several gaits under saddle, the single-step, easy canter, and fox-trot preferred. Apply to OBERNDORF & NEWGASS, 19 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, PHAETON, and harness; good traveler and not afraid of cars; must be cheap. Address or call on A. FRISBIE, 172 LaSalle-st., basement.

BOOKS.

BLANK-BOOKS, 20 CENTS QUIRE; LEGAL CAP paper, 25 cents quire; letter-paper, 15 cents quire; good note-paper, 10 cents quire; good envelopes, 5 cents pack (best at 10 cents); latest style of fancy paper; cash paid for old books and magazines. MILLER'S, 102 Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES, MUSIC; $5 paid for Webster's Dictionary. CHAPIN'S Original Old Book Store, 91 Madison-st., opp. Tribune Building.

NOTE PAPER, 10c QUIRE; 40c 5 QUIRES; 5c PACK for envelopes, 40c box of 250; mucilage, 10c. GILBERT, 159 Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED MAchines, embracing all kinds in the market, to be sold very cheap to pay advances. Money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—AN A NO. 1 BLEES SEWING MAchine, with cover, extension-table, five drawers, and all attachments; good order; at a sacrifice. 121 South Jefferson-st.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 208 WEST Madison-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and exchanged. Open till 8 p. m.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State of the Union for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years' experience. Address Post-Office Box 1037, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JULIA: EXPOSITION SATURDAY evening, May 6, third row from front. Was detained Saturday till too late. Will you meet me Thursday at same place and time? Address C 56, Tribune office.

EDUCATIONAL.

WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon-front brick building No. 663 Sedgwick-st., corner of Centre, one block west from Lincoln Park; all modern improvements, including furnace. For terms apply to C. C. HOLTON, Nos. 225 and 227 State-st., or 708 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—THE NICE RESIDENCE 291 CALUMET-av., with a large three-story barn, containing 3 box stalls and 12 single stalls; and 78 feet of ground. Inquire of WM. M. DEE, Franklin and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—NEAT 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSES IN vicinity of Union Park, with bath, water-closets, etc.; if you wish a nice house in first-class neighborhood at a cheap rent call at 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—NEW OCTAGON STONE-FRONT, TWO-story, attic, and basement; 14 rooms, laundry, hot and cold water, bath, water-closets, etc.; bay window, beautiful front lawn, large double lot, with brick barn, tile sidewalk, shade trees, etc. Northeast corner Carroll-av. and Sheldon-st. Low rent to a good tenant. Inquire at Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—326 WARREN-AV., BRICK HOUSE AND barn; rent low. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN-AV. CARS AN English basement brick, 8 rooms, all conveniences; $25. A 6-room flat in brick building; $20. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TO RELIABLE PARTIES, 2-STORY and basement brick, with furniture, 121 Twenty-first-st., near Michigan-av. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK marble front, 10 rooms, all conveniences; $45. Very nice brick and marble fronts four blocks from the Park; $40 to $50, but two blocks from Lincoln-av. cars. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY MARBLE FRONTS NO. 344 and 346 Vernon-av.; all modern improvements, and barns. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, just finished in excellent shape. No. 1841 Indiana-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts. Low rent. JONAS HUTCHINSON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSES 122 AND 130 Throop-st., 10 rooms each, with stable, one all furnished. Inquire of the owner, MACLEOD, 130 Throop.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT—House No. 1029 Michigan-av. All necessary repairs made. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR LINCOLN Park, 10 rooms, in good order; all conveniences; rent low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, 1057 Michigan-av., with all modern conveniences. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS OR ONE YEAR, A house in Minneapolis, Minn., with ten rooms, well furnished, having water, gas, and all modern conveniences. Address P. O. Box 284, Minneapolis, Minn.

TO RENT—NO. 355 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., 3-story and basement marble-front; first-class in every respect. F. C. TAYLOR, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE—35 THIRTY-second-st.—to a responsible party. Inquire at 113 West Madison-st. J. HEILAND.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN NORTH OR WEST EVANSTON, houses of from 5 to 8 rooms, at one-third the ordinary price; good houses of 7 rooms, near church, school, and depot, at $8 per month; also good cottages of 5 rooms for $5 per month, to parties who will pay yearly in advance. These houses formerly rented for $16 and $25 per month. Houses in good order, and good garden with each one. C. E. BROWNE, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSE AT RAVENSwood, $25; 2 houses at Summerdale, $20 each. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner of Monroe and Market-sts.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—8 AND 10-ROOM houses in good locations; rent very low. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS, $2.50 to $7 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 304 Dearborn-st., 2 blocks south Post-Office.

TO RENT—A FRONT SUITE AND OTHER NICELY furnished. Location good. 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms from $10 to $20 a month, by the day, week, or month, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS AND CLOSETS, WATER up stairs, $8; store and barn, $12; together, $20. Corner Oakley and Hubbard-sts. R. S. RHODES, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—695 WEST MADison-st. Clean, pleasant, airy, furnished sleeping-rooms for gents or ladies, double or single, to rent from $1.50 to $3 per week. Street-cars pass the door. Persons wishing quiet, pleasant rooms for the summer, free from mosquitoes, in first-class location, call and secure them. Good dining-room kept by a lady in basement of same building. Board by week or meal; 21 tickets for $4. Quiet, orderly living people only wanted.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN-suite, all newly calcimined and thoroughly renovated. Apply at 166 East Washington-st., Room 37.

TO RENT—PLAINLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, CONvenient for housekeeping; board desired. J. L. WEBSTER, 918 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—WELL-FURNISHED rooms, for gentlemen, near Thirteenth-st., in a private house. Address D 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping or lodging. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, bathroom, and clothes-presses; rent from $10 to $25 per month. 193 East Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT Room 6, 134 Clark-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT LARGE brick store corner of Ogden-av. and Taylor-st. Inquire on premises.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHEAP, AT 126 SOUTH CLARK-ST., 3 large offices, 19x26. P. D. HAMILTON, Room 1, 126 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE ADELPHI THEATRE IS OFFERED for rent for three or six months from date, with scenery and properties complete. Seating capacity, 3,350. Parties desiring of leasing will please address immediately to W. P. GRAY, Receiver, Adelphi Theatre.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife (no children), a small cottage, furnished. State location and lowest terms. Address D 47, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, JEWELRY, diamonds, revolvers, opera-glasses, books, furs, instruments, etc., etc., at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office, 99 East Madison-st. Cash paid for old gold and silver, gold dust, silver bars, precious stones, and valuables of every description. Unredeemed pledges for sale.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

APPLICATIONS FOR $30,000 AT 8 PER CENT ON first-class improved property wanted. W. E. FURNESS, Room 38, 107 Dearborn-st.

GOOD SECURITY CAN BE HAD ON $6,000 FOR one or two years, and a permanent situation to the party loaning the amount, if required. Address A 33, Tribune office.

LOST—TWO ACCEPTANCES, MADE TO ORDER of and endorsed by A. P. C. Aonte, one dated May 1 for $58.60, and one dated May 5 for $71.04; all persons are forbidden to negotiate them, and the finder will be rewarded by returning them to 141 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT ON Chicago property.
J. H. REED, New York,
JOHN H. AVERY, Chicago,
159 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, etc., on Chicago real estate.
I want none but the best securities, and will make interest and expenses correspondingly low.
SAMUEL GEHR,
Mortgage Loans,
114 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, at 8 to 10 per cent. Inquire at Union Trust Co., 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, Singer machines, and other collaterals at Private Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

TO LOAN—PERSONS HAVING A SURPLUS OF merchandise or other goods, and need money for short time, can make advantageous arrangements for funds with THOMAS A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS NOT LESS THAN $5,000 AT 8 and 9 per cent upon Chicago property. ESAIAS WARREN, 100 Dearborn-st., corner of Washington, basement.

8 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON UNIMPROVed property to good parties. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington-st.

8 PER CENT AND 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN in sums of $4,000 and upwards on Chicago real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

$40,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 8 per cent on city property and farms in this vicinity. Mortgage-notes bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 cash in a manufacturing business. Profits 100 per cent. Machinery and engine in good running order, best references, large trade established; need more capital. Address A R, 26 South Desplaines-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH A CAPITAL of $2,000 to go into a business that clears 100 per cent per month. Apply at 290 Michigan-av., corner Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $800 TO $2,000 cash, to take an interest in a general country store in one of the best towns in Illinois. One who has some experience in the business preferred. This is an excellent opportunity for the right man. Address D 37, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 CASH, TO PURchase half-interest and assist in selling and trading a splendid new subdivision of 80 acres on the lake shore, north of the city. My main object is to get a good partner for the office, myself to attend to the outside work. Room 14, 145 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

COCKROACHES, BED-BUGS, AND MOTHS, EXterminated by contract (warranted). Article sold. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st., Room 5.

TO HOTEL MEN—I WANT A HOUSE IN RUNning order in city or country town; worth $2,000 to $3,000; will pay cash $1,000; balance in good real estate in Chicago. No notice taken if full particulars are not given. Address B 49, Tribune office, for five days.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON, A first-class soda fountain; must be in perfect order. Address or call on G. D. PALMER, Chicago-av. and Clark Street Market.

WANTED—DRY GOODS IN EXCHANGE FOR diamond jewelry; $100 to $800. B 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION DRUG CLERK, one with city experience preferred. Address B 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RETAIL CLOTHING SALESMAN. Inquire of CHILDS, BAER & CO., corner Madison-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE bookkeeper, one that is acquainted with wholesale grocery or confectionery trade; best city reference required; state salary expected. Address B 30, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—BLACKSMITHS—TWO GOOD CARriage ironers can find permanent employment at our shop. WINCHESTER & PARTRIDGE Manufacturing Company, Whitewater, Wis.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, BRICKLAYERS, AND building-materials for cash and good clear real estate. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AT ONE of the leading tailoring establishments of this city; the best of reference required; to such a man good wages will be paid and steady employment. Address G 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD STITCHER ON MEN'S FINE calf shoes. Apply at once 386 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE PAINTER AT 108 North Desplaines-st. ROBERT SHAW.

WANTED—A BARBER; AMERICAN PREFERred. 1045 West Lake-st.

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS—5 LETTER-PRESS forwarders at once. A. J. COX & CO., Lakeside Building, Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—ONE USED TO ALL kinds of wagon-work. None but a first-class workman need apply at 46 and 48 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN IN A NEW AND SECOND-hand furniture store, one that can finish and repair; reference required. Apply at 589 South State-st.

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER, PRINCIPALLY to make ice-cream. Address G. HUBNER, 202 Jefferson-st., Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PATTERN-MAKERS AT once at 35 and 37 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FEW PAINTERS, READY FOR work, at 38 North Clark-st., this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH; steady employment and good wages to the right man. D. HERSHBERGER, Joliet, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 MEN ON GRADE, AT $1.50 PER day; board $3 per week; also section, farm, and saw-mill hands. E. G. HAIGHT, 260 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY HUMAN BEING WITH BRAINS can make $500 a month selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water used. Send for circular. Excelsior Company, 16 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A NO. 1 CANVASSERS FOR EVERY town and county in the country to sell Crandal's fire extinguisher, sprinkler, and washer. Good men can make $15 daily. F. STURGES & CO., sole manufacturers, 72, 74, and 76 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CENTENNIAL NOVelty tool, perfume, chromos, and jewelry. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 14 YEARS OF age for a Civil Engineer's office; those understanding drawing and elements of mathematics preferred; first-class reference required. Apply at Room 55 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—NINE ENERGETIC MEN. CALL OR address for one week, WM. NOON, 22 and 24 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO TAKE ORders in the country for a hat manufactory on commission. Inquire at 175 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; ONE THAT CAN give good references and bonds for $1,000. Apply to GRIFFIN & CONNELLY, No. 151 Cologne-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, WHO CAN furnish a horse and buggy, to take orders from the country trade. Good references required. Address A 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PORTER AND THREE BELL BOYS at Atlantic Hotel; call early.

WANTED—MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 trial packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. If unemployed, write to RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in photograph gallery; good chance to a suitable person. At Art Gallery No. 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY 14 OR 16 YEARS OLD AT 111 West Washington-st. (store).

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT IS USED TO WAITING upon table, at Morgan's Hotel, 95 North Clark-st. Call at once.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, who can be engaged at once. No Irish need apply. 976 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 823 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian cooks; $20 a month. One dishwasher, and five good girls for private families; good wages. Call in the morning at 12 Arcade court, between Clark and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, and iron. German or Swede preferred. Apply at 739 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND ASSIST in washing and ironing. Apply at 559 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR ENGLISH girl; must be good cook. Apply at 217 South Halsted-st.; good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl for general housework. Apply between 9 and 12. 884 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply this morning at 504 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL THAT THOROUGHLY understands cooking. No Irish. 715 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework in a private family of four. 584 Washington-st., corner Wood.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. GERMAN or Scandinavian preferred. 199 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to cook, wash, and iron. References required. 381 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL in a small private family. Inquire after 9 o'clock a. m. at 421 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook at the La Pierre House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts. Reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply in the afternoon at side-door, 55 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES, HOTELS, and boarding houses furnished with first-class female help of any nationality to all parts at short notice, from 416 Wabash-av. and 60 State-st. in basement by Mrs. BAKER.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. German or Swede preferred. 1166 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer in private family at 292 West Randolph-st. Best of wages to a first-class girl.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call from 2 to 4 p. m. at 130 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL IN A PRIVATE boarding-house accustomed to waiting on table. 491 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT ST. CLAIR HOUSE, 134 AND 136 Michigan-st., two good girls, one for second work, the other for kitchen work. Come ready for work.

WANTED—A SWEDE, GERMAN, OR NORWEgian girl, at 309 West Jackson.

Milliners.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS; ONLY those accustomed to first-class city trade need apply to Mr. COOK, at Mandel Bros., 121 and 123 State-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILORESS, TO WORK ON custom coats. Room 41, 152 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT 209 STATE-ST., ROOM 17, APprentice girls to learn first-class dressmaking.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER. CALL AT 86 North Green-st. Please call after 1 o'clock.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO SCRUBBING AND cleaning, at 148 South Clark-st., restaurant.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELEGANT CHAMBER SUITS OF VARIOUS STYLES and qualities, at prices ranging from $35 to $150. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

FINE QUALITY SILK PARLOR SUITS, JUST REceived at one-half their value. Latest styles and best quality. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

IF YOU HAVE HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO SELL, send them to BUTTERS & CO., 118 and 120 Wabash-av., the oldest and most reliable auction house in Chicago. Their REGULAR SATURDAY SALES, established twenty years ago, is now one of the institutions of Chicago.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PARLOR SUITS,
MARTIN'S, 154 STATE-ST.
PRICES BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.
We buy and sell only for cash, and can offer bargains not to be had elsewhere.

Suit walnut and terry parlor furniture, 7 pcs.	$35
Suit walnut and terry parlor furniture, 7 pcs.	55
Parlor suit walnut and hair-cloth, 7 pcs.	60
Elegant suit, brown, with crimson plush pufings	75
Very fine green silk suit, with rich plush pufings, medallion pattern	100
Elegant parlor suit, 7 pcs., terry and plush	100

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—ABOUT 90 YARDS BRUSSELS CARpet, new or second hand, cheap for cash. G 45, Tribune office.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 118 AND 120 WABASH-AV.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALES.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, CARPETS
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—THREE 10 AND TWO 40-barrel tubs now in use; three black walnut desks and office fixtures. M. M. SMITH & CO., 12 State-st.

FOR SALE—SAFE—$100 CASH WILL BUY ONE OF Herring's patent champion $300 safes; can be seen in the hall at 102 East Randolph-st. Room 13, 102 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OUTFIT FOR COUNTRY newspaper or job office, nearly new. Call or address McKINNEY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE stored on East Washington-st.; charges very low. Money advanced on goods. THOMAS A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE—FURNITURE, BUGGIES, AND MERchandise stored in fire-proof warehouse, 160 West Monroe-st. Lowest charges. Money advanced on easy terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IF SUITABLE, AT $6 PER week, by a gentleman, good scholar, knowing several ancient and modern languages, in any office or store where writing, copying, bookkeeping, etc., is to be done. Strictly temperate. Security given as to honesty. Please call within three days, or address with details, at West Ewing-st., 244, down stairs. M. Wenzel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man, as clerk, in a grocery store; speaks well the German and English languages. Address G 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY OR COUNTRY salesman for a wholesale liquor house; best of reference given. Address B 58, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, BY A MAN; understands meat and pastry in a hotel; city or country. Call or address COOK, 988 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO BROTHERS, Germans, as first and second cook, meat and pastry, are first-class cooks; hotel or restaurant, city or country; best city reference. 60 State-st., in basement.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young man (Norwegian) to take care of horses, drive, etc.; willing to work. Address E 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young man (Norwegian) to take care of horses, drive, etc.; willing to work; good reference. Address 150 North Desplaines-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS had 10 years' experience selling clothing on the road. Can sell any line of goods; would like to take out a line of teas or groceries; can sell anything; wants no more than he can earn; is willing to make a trip at his own expense until he can show what he can do; can come well recommended. Address I 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BALTIMOREAN, has had experience of several years with newspapers, and as assistant bookkeeper. G 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAD 17 YEARS old, worked in a bakery two years; in a sawmill cutting laths, and a carriage-lamp makers'. Address 227 East Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY TO DO CHORES around a house, can also milk a cow, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference can be given. Apply at 133 Henry-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or housework in a small family. Call for two days at 95 Forquer-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN a private family for general housework. Call at 87 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK; good references from last place; private family in city preferred. Please call at 60 State-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE French girl to do general housework in a small private family. Address 117 West Thirteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to go general housework or kitchen work. Address 550 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework. Inquire at 1070 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Good references. Apply to 1509 Arnold-st., near Thirtieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work or general housework; good references. Please call at 872 Arnold-st., near Sixteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHWOMAN AS cook in a boarding-house or hotel; is a good meat and pastry cook. No objection to the country. Call at 701 Fulton-st., near Robey.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress in a respectable family; is neat at children's clothing, ladies' and children's fine underwear, either by machine or hand, or assist with dressmaking; would go to the country; reference given. Address L 1, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH GIRLS, as children's nurse or as lady's maid; can speak French. Address or call for 3 days M L, 155 Noble-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A middle-aged lady with a little girl; no objections to the country; object a good home; good reference. Address or call at 239 Thirty-first-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CONFECTIONERY or store by a lady. Call or address 285 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF experience as cashier or position of responsibility, wholesale or retail. Address or call at 241 Blue Island-av., tea store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, can speak two languages, as clerk, or some other respectable employment. Address F 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT young lady as governess or lady's companion; would do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful. F 20, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

48 SOUTH MAY-ST.—LARGE UNFURNISHED front parlor with board.

78 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR ADAMS—FURNISHed or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, with or without board. Terms moderate.

442 WARREN-AV.—FRONT ROOM WITH alcove and back room, closets, furnished or unfurnished; bathroom, hot and cold water on same floor. Members of Christian church preferred. Accommodation for horse and buggy if desired.

WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, on West Washington-st., east of park. Large closets, hot and cold water, house has every convenience, and family small. Address F 7, Tribune office.

South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

121 AND 123 CALUMET-AV.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board, can be had at the above; specially desirable location; references required.

339 MICHIGAN-AV.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or four young men, can have good rooms, with board, fronting on Lake Park.

532 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms for rent cheap, with or without board; references exchanged.

599 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, for one or two gentlemen.

North Side.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST.—GOOD BOARD WITH single and double rooms, cheap. Call and see.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe-sts., $1.50 to $2 per day, $6 to $8 per week; day board $4.50.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN ON NORTH Side, east of Clark-st.; location near the lake preferred, and dinner at noon; accommodations must be first-class; references given and required. Address M 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN FIRST-class private family, North or South Side. Give particulars and price. H 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—A BOY DESIRES BOARD NOT OVER $3.50 a week. Address B 40, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE WANTING TO BUY A WELL-ESTABlished grocery, a good corner on South Side, good fixtures and small stock, will do well to call at 523 Wabash-av. None but those having the cash need apply.

AN INTEREST IN A PRACTICAL STREET-CAR starter for sale, which is fully secured by letters patent. Liberal arrangements will be made with parties having means and influence. A working model exhibited. Call or address, stating where an interview can be had, J. CLAUSE, 31 South Canal-st., Chicago.

A STEADY MAN, WITH $500 CASH, CAN FIND a rare opportunity for business investment; safe and profitable even in these hard times. 166 East Randolph-st., Room 30.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE MOST prosperous and growing cities of 10,000 population in Illinois; the stock is complete; store has modern conveniences, and has been established fifteen years; does the leading business in the city; long lease at low rent; price, $10,000 cash. Address DRUGGIST, care Lord, Smith & Co., Chicago.

DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP for cash, or will exchange for real estate. Address ANDERSEN, 356½ West Lake-st.

HOTEL BAR FOR SALE—FOR PARTICULARS apply to the Clerk of the Adams House, corner Harrison and Clark-sts.

HOTEL, LEASE, FURNITURE, AND FIXTURES OF A HOTEL FOR SALE, ON BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Medium size, modern conveniences, and well furnished. For further particulars address
E. G. LOCKE,
Business and Financial Broker,
189 Eighth-st., New York.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD BUSIness; good opportunity for a laundress; cheap rent. Also a sewing-machine, good as new. Apply at 121 South Jefferson-st.

ONE-HALF OR FULL INTEREST IN AN OLD-ESTablished manufacturing business for sale; free from debt; valued at $3,000. Address I 4, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE TO STEP INTO A GOOD PAYING business—cash and real estate. L. WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

$150 CASH IN POCKET; NO OTHER; LEAVE city for Cincinnati to-day; $2,000 a year sure to young, live man. Room 89 Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

$150 WILL BUY A BUTTER AND PROVISION store, business paying $10 to $30 per day. A. LOWTH, 317 Blue Island-av.

$3,000 WILL BUY ONE QUARTER INTEREST in one of the best paying business in Chicago. None but persons meaning business and having money need answer. Reasons for selling, sickness. Address F 52, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN PALMER AND SHERMAN Houses, a Knights Templar charm, engraved J. R. Wood, Ishpeming, Mich. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at this office. J. R. WOOD.

LOST—A WHITE POODLE BITCH; ANSWERS TO the name of Fannie. A reward will be paid for her return to 98 South State-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF "Tasso," a large brown Irish spaniel. ROBBINS, 378 West Monroe-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY TO TAKE orders for staple goods at wholesale and retail; $10 to $15 required. Call or address RICHARDS PACKING CO., 6 North Clark-st., Chicago.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily Edition, postpaid, 1 year....$12.00
Parts of year at same rate.
Mailed to any address four weeks for.... 1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet.... 3.00
Tri-Weekly, postpaid, 1 year.... 6.50
Parts of year at same rate.

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

One copy, per year....$1.50
Club of five, per copy.... 1.30
Club of twenty, per copy.... 1.15

The postage is 15 cents a year, which we will prepay. Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Hooley's Minstrels.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Fifth Avenue Company. "Pique."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Maggie Mitchell Troupe. "Lorle, or the Artist's Dream."

Adelphi Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety entertainment. "The Waifs of New York."

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon: "The Invisible Prince." Evening: John Thompson in "On Hand."

Farwell Hall.
Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Lecture by Bishop McLaren. Subject: "Montanus the Fanatic."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLAIR LODGE NO. 393, A. F. & A. M.—Meets this evening at 7:30 at their Hall, 72 Monroe-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited to be present.
C. M. WHITE, W. M.
C. W. O'DONNELL, Secretary.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1876.

Greenbacks yesterday at the New York Gold Exchange closed at 88½.

Prof. PATTON yesterday delighted the Methodist General Assembly at Baltimore with a brilliant address, and showed the wondering men and brethren that he was just as good on a rostrum as on a heretic.

Final action has been taken in Washington in reference to the powerful movement in behalf of Executive clemency for WILLIAM MCKEE and CON MAGUIRE, the convicted and sentenced whisky-ringsters of St. Louis. The President, having been waited upon by the parties in interest, referred the matter to Attorney-General PIERREPONT, who declined to interfere, but decided that the law must take its course.

Still another strong Republican ward is heard from on the Gubernatorial question. The Eleventh Ward (old Twelfth) has voted to sent to the County Convention delegates uninstructed, but who are well known as anti-BEVERIDGE men. They will, it may be supposed, support the best man and most promising candidates, but as BEVERIDGE fulfills neither of these requirements he will get no help from the Eleventh Ward.

Whatever the merits of the singular transaction in Fort Smith & Little Rock bonds by the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the testimony of Col. TOM SCOTT, given before the House Judiciary Committee yesterday, takes the burden from the shoulders of Mr. BLAINE, and shows as conclusively as a plain, straightforward statement can show, that Mr. BLAINE told the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, when he disclaimed any connection whatever with the $64,000 matter. Col. SCOTT undoubtedly drove a sharp bargain when he parted with the bonds in the peculiar manner stated by himself, and the inquiry is suggested as to whether the Government Directors were not singularly ignorant and quiescent in regard to the extraordinary affair; but no taint of fraud or collusion attaches to Mr. BLAINE, who may thank Col. SCOTT for having so cheerfully taken upon himself a load too heavy for any Presidential candidate to carry.

The conference of prominent gentlemen known as Liberals was held at New York yesterday, and was largely attended, about 300 being present. Among the names of the officers appointed and of those who participated in the deliberations of the gathering will be recognized many of the foremost men in America, but not a politician is to be found in the collection. There are eminent college dignitaries, authors, preachers, political economists, statesmen, whose utterances and thoughts have left their stamp upon the intelligence and culture of the nation. Almost without exception these Liberals have been Republicans, and would like to be Republicans again, and to take counsel together about this is the purpose of the conference. The first day's proceedings partook largely of short speeches of a character indicative of the general sentiment on the subject of the approaching Presidential contest, and the plans and purposes of the conference will not be unfolded until to-day.

The Common Council had a thoroughly business session last evening. Mayor HOYNE was absent, and ex-Mayor COLVIN did not put in an appearance, Ald. ALDRICH acting as Chairman *pro tem.* The Standing Committees for the year were appointed by Mayor HOYNE and confirmed by the Council. The Committees are the strongest and best that have been chosen for years. The bummers and Colvinites have been relegated to obscurity, and placed where they can do the least harm, while the brains and integrity of the Council are assigned to the best possible advantage. These are Committees, we predict, that will have no use for go-betweens to gather in bribe-money, and that will honestly and capably attend to the business of the city. The Council refused to receive a so-called veto message from one H. D. COLVIN, but it ordered an investigation into the remarkable shrinkage in the receipts from saloon licenses noticeable under that individual's administration. One of the most notable and enjoyable things of the evening was an admirable lesson on good sense and good manners read by Ald. THROOP to the Young DEMOSTHENES of the Council.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and generally stronger, but provisions were irregular. Wheat was buoyant. Mess pork advanced 50c per brl, and closed nearly the same as Saturday, at $21.00 for June and $21.15 for July. Lard advanced 20@25c per 100 lbs, closing 2½c lower, at $12.45 for June and $12.55 for July. Meats were firm, at 7¾c for boxed shoulders, 11c for do short ribs, and 11½c for do short clears. Lake freights were dull, at 2¾c for wheat to Buffalo. Rail freights were moderately active and unchanged. Highwines were ½c higher, at $1.07½ per gallon. Flour was in better demand and firmer. Wheat closed 2¾c lower, at $1.06½ for May and $1.07⅜ for June. Corn closed ¼@½c higher, at 47½c cash and 46½c for June. Oats were ⅛c higher, closing at 30¾c for May and 31c for June. Rye was quiet at 65c. Barley closed at 69c for May and 56½c for June. Hogs were active and steady, selling at $7.00@7.25 for common to choice. Cattle were in limited demand and weak, with sales at $3.00@5.30. Sheep were firm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112.50 in greenbacks at the close.

There is great complaint among the people at the slowness with which silver change is got into circulation; up to last Saturday not quite four and a half millions had been issued. Silver can only be obtained in redemption of fractional scrip, and it is an exceedingly slow process to count and assort the torn, defaced, and nasty little stuff, and pick out the counterfeits, of which there are a good many. The Treasury has three millions of silver which may be paid out on drafts, and the Secretary is now issuing it. But what are three millions towards supplying the public needs? A week or more ago Mr. PAYNE, of Cleveland, O., Chairman of the Banking Committee, prepared a bill to authorize the issue of silver coin to the amount of ten millions, in exchange for legal-tenders, which latter are only to be reissued after destruction of an equal amount of fractional currency. Yesterday his bill was called up, on a motion to suspend the rules. The vote resulted, yeas, 133; nays, 73,—being 60 majority, but that not being two-thirds, the motion failed. What are the constituencies represented by these 73 dogs-in-the-manger, nine-tenths of whom are Democrats, and the rest Republicans and Independents? What decent reason can any of them give for voting against the proposition? This is not a scheme of contraction, nor a device to make fractional money scarce or worse. On the contrary, the bill provides for throwing ten millions of silver change into circulation as soon as the public want it. What possible objection could there be to such a bill? We can conceive of none, unless it be a fanatical rag-baby opposition to allowing hard money to circulate among the people. Those who voted in the negative are probably afraid to let the common people see, touch, or handle any real money, lest they may get to like it and prefer it to ragged, greasy, torn shinplasters. We can conceive of no other reason for the hostile votes of the 73 objectors. The friends of the bill are shown to be in a vast majority. Let them push the measure after first amending it, making it twenty-five instead of ten millions, for every dollar of that sum will be required to satisfy the popular demand for silver. They should recollect that this is a large country.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

The possibility of a bitter controversy in the country concerning the counting and declaration of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President has long since forced itself upon the public mind. The electors of President are chosen in each State at an election governed and controlled by the laws of the State. The Constitution reads that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," etc. The whole machinery of the election, the making of the returns, canvassing the vote, and declaring the result, are in the hands of the State authorities. Until within the present generation there has been no complaint of any such general frauds as to change the result of the election in any one State, or to threaten a defeat of the national choice. Fraudulent elections have, however, become since then a recognized science; it is used largely in machine politics of this country; and the forgery of returns to carry an election in favor of a candidate is but a brief step in advance of what has already been done.

At the last Presidential election there were duplicate returns of the electoral vote in Arkansas and Louisiana, and that there were gross irregularities in the election in other States was indisputed. For such a contingency there is no legal remedy. The Constitution simply states that the President of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses, shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted. Under a joint rule of Congress it has been regulated that to count the returns from any State shall require the assent of a majority of both Houses, acting separately; and that upon the objection of either House the vote of a State shall be rejected. This arbitrary rule has always been an unjust one; and in the contingency, as at present, of the majority in one House being of the opposite party to that ruling in the other House, the objection business might be carried on until all the votes were rejected. During the last four years Mr. MORTON and others have been trying by law to provide a means whereby all contingencies of this kind might be avoided; but there has been a failure to do so,—an utter inability to agree upon anything satisfactory.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, has, however, met the difficulty by proposing to so amend the Constitution as to supply the omissions in that instrument as it now stands. This amendment substitutes a new article for the present already amended twelfth article. The change begins by requiring that the electors, on the day of their meeting and voting for President and Vice-President, shall transmit the certificates of their vote to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; that on the day fixed these returns shall be opened by the Court, the votes counted, and the result declared. The Court is to count such votes as it may consider to have been lawfully given and certified, and to disregard errors of form, and be governed by the substantial right of the matter. In case there be no election, then the fact is to be certified to the House of Representatives, which body, as now, shall proceed to elect. The other change is in adding a new provision to the effect that no person holding the office of Justice of the United States Supreme Court shall be eligible for election as President or Vice-President until after the expiration of two years next after he shall have ceased to be a member of that Court.

This last provision is an eminently wise one. If any gentleman on the Supreme Court Bench feels disposed to engage in politics and become a candidate for popular honors, he can resign; he cannot use his place on the Bench to promote his candidacy, nor step from the Court to the Executive chair. The proposed amendment is advisable because it takes the whole business of receiving, canvassing, counting, and determining the validity of the returns of electoral votes out of the control of Congress, and making that a judicial question. For the judgment of the Supreme Court, the only non-political tribunal to which there can be an appeal, the American people have a high respect, and they will accept the decisions of that body when they would reject and repudiate that of an accidental partisan majority in either House of Congress. Preventives are the wisest policy. The adoption of this amendment may be found, and that at no remote day, acting as a preventive of civil war, in which the people shall be divided and in arms because of the disputed election of a President. Every election in Mexico and South America is the occasion of an armed conflict over the result, and it is but common prudence on our part to provide a constitutional tribunal free of politics to determine that question without arms.

THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

The reports from the County Conventions of the Republican party in this State indicate pretty certainly that Mr. BEVERIDGE'S candidature for Governor is practically ended, and that any further effort on his behalf will merely be disturbing and disorganizing without availing him in the least. Since the withdrawal of Mr. WASHBURNE, the tide has been in favor of Mr. CULLOM, upon whom Mr. WASHBURNE'S friends have generally united. It is widely conceded, indeed, that Mr. CULLOM is now the fittest and most available candidate whom the Republican party could present. Mr. RIDGWAY will probably get a large complimentary vote that will come mostly from the lower counties of the State, and the compliment will be well-deserved; but the evidences of his strength are not enough to warrant much hope on the part of his friends that he can be nominated. Mr. CULLOM, on the contrary, is now in a position to attract the votes of the uninstructed delegates and those who go into the Convention with the purpose of giving their influence and votes to the candidate who shall develop most strength at the outset.

As to Mr. BEVERIDGE, it looks now as though his name will be withdrawn by his friends before the balloting begins. That would be the wiser course to pursue. Unless there shall be some radical change in the public sentiment, of which there is no present indication, it would be an inexcusable piece of folly on the part of his friends to put him before the Convention. The Republicans of Chicago and of this Judicial District have had recent experiences which make his nomination inexpedient. The Republicans nominated a weak candidate for the Supreme Judgeship in this district, and, though they are largely in the majority, the result was the election of the Democratic candidate by an immense majority. So in our recent city election there was a weak nomination for City Treasurer, and, while the Republicans carried the rest of their ticket by upwards of 5,000 majority, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer was elected by 5,500 majority. The Republicans of the State certainly should not commit on a large scale the folly which the Republicans in this part of the State committed on a small scale, after the disaster of such a policy has been abundantly demonstrated. There is no reason to expect from Mr. BEVERIDGE himself any self-sacrifice in the interests of the party, but the good sense of the people will probably relieve him of every opportunity for such action. Mr. BEVERIDGE may be definitely regarded as out of the race, and his State appointees may as well devote themselves to their official duties during the remainder of the Acting-Governor's term.

BLAINE AND TOM SCOTT.

Under some peculiar inspiration, Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, of Philadelphia, fell asleep the night before the opening of the Exposition, and had a dream,—a very long dream,—which he prints in his paper, the Philadelphia *Press*, and which covers several columns of that paper. Col. FORNEY is a very enthusiastic supporter of Mr. BLAINE, as many other Pennsylvanians are, and also an ardent supporter of Col. TOM SCOTT'S various subsidies now pending in Congress. In the dream into which Col. FORNEY fell he had a vision of a man of 1976, who related to him the succession of events in the century then closing, and, in the recital, occurs the following:

> Eager to find out the newest problem, I put the rapid question, "Who was elected President in November of 1876?" He paused and raised a white hand to his broad brow, as one is in the habit of doing when we go back to the old times. "Oh! a man by the name of BLAINE—JAMES G. BLAINE. He was elected. I should think he must have been a very good sort of President. He surrounded himself with experienced statesmen and awakened the love of the people by rewarding his friends and forgiving his foes." "How long did he serve?" "Four years." "And then, who followed him?" "Ah! that is a question I can easily answer; for I heard my father talk about that President. His name was THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT, and he got in because while BLAINE was President SCOTT carried through his Texas & Pacific Railroad, and built it so strong and so promptly that he got to the City of Mexico in a little less than two years, and although BLAINE would have liked to have had a second term, the people rose *en masse*, without distinction of party, and made SCOTT President. I must tell you that, just before his election, owing to this very railroad of his, Mexico applied for admission into the Union and was divided into four States, namely, the State of Mexico, the State of Lincoln, the State of Franklin, and the State of Juarez." "What sort of administration did SCOTT make?" "The best they had in a long time, as you will realize when I tell you it lasted eight years. Let me see. His Secretary of State was a very able man from Pennsylvania, whom you used to know, ANDREW GREGG CURTIN, a Republican of that day; his Secretary of the Treasury was an ex-Confederate officer of that time, J. W. THROCKMORTON, of Texas; his Attorney-General, a famous lawyer, also a Democrat, quite old when he was appointed, named JEREMIAH S. BLACK; the other names I forget, with the exception of his Postmaster-General, a colored man named LANGSTON." "How long did SCOTT live?" "Till after he retired from the Presidency and vibrated between a handsome country residence in that flourishing part of our country which you used to know as Canada, in the City of Montreal, and in his winter residence, Jacksonville, Fla. He died about the beginning of the twentieth century, in the 77th year of his age." "Is Canada a part of the United States now?" "Oh! yes; that took place in the last year of BLAINE'S Administration, and gave us four new States, namely: Canada, Montgomery, Burke, and Cromwell."

Col. FORNEY is a gentleman who preserves all the ardent temperament of more youthful days, and who, when he dreams, always dreams as he wants things to happen, and as he and his friends plan to have them happen, has located the granting of SCOTT'S subsidies of three or four hundred millions of dollars during BLAINE'S Administration, after which SCOTT himself is to become President. Can it be that even in their dreams the friends of TOM SCOTT'S subsidies can have such visions as these?

The *Staats-Zeitung*, in an unfair and malicious effort to secure some German support for COLVIN'S pretensions to hold the office of Mayor, has been hinting that there will be an effort by the present Council to revive the old Sunday liquor ordinance which was repealed in 1873, after a fair fight on that issue. The *Staats-Zeitung* knows perfectly well that there is not the slightest danger or probability of any such attempt. That issue has been disposed of once for all in the City of Chicago, and the people who stood by the ordinance have been thoroughly convinced that it is politically impossible to re-enact it. Another and more important issue is now before the people. It is the popular will *versus* usurpation, retrenchment *versus* extravagance, honest government *versus* official corruption. The Germans are as much interested as any other class of tax-paying citizens in checking the misrule and waste of public money, and we believe they are too intelligent to be misled by the senseless allegation that there will be an effort to revive the prohibition issue. The local laws relative to the sale of liquor and the observance of Sunday are just what the People's Party made them, and so they will remain. The tax-payers have no intention of jeopardizing the cause of taxes and honest government by exciting the opposition of the Germans on the Sunday beer and wine question, and the editor of the *Staats-Zeitung* knows it very well. Mayor HOYNE, when he was informed yesterday of what the *Staats-Zeitung* had intimated, said bluntly: "I don't believe a word of it, and should they [the Council] attempt such a thing, I would veto every action of the kind."

A SUCCESSOR FOR DAVIS.

Now it seems Judge DAVID DAVIS won't do. That is to say, after having talked of him, resolved of him, and nominated him for six years as their future candidate for President, the rag-baby people discover that the Judge is not an inflationist after all. They have other candidates, however. There is BEN BUTLER, an original inflationist, who has been opposed to redemption all his life,—has long since passed redemption. BEN BUTLER has been a Democrat, as Judge DAVIS has never been; BEN BUTLER has been a soldier, as DAVIS has never been. BEN is an experienced statesman of his kind, while DAVIS has been on the Bench for thirty years. The greenback party is not confined even to BUTLER. There are the BUCHANAN brothers at Indianapolis, one of them bearing the historical name of JAMES. We question whether in the United States there are two men who so earnestly believe in the paper-money lunacy, nor two men who so conscientiously believe that their family can produce the statesman to sweep the country in favor of inflation. If, however, modest merit, which is extensive in Indiana, shall be overlooked, there is the venerable WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio, who declares that he was born as late as 1798. We have a number of shinplaster statesmen in Illinois, including ex-Speaker HAINES and CAMPBELL, M. C., all of whom would willingly accept the nomination for President. They have all the recommendation that they have been Democrats.

But surveying the whole field, we cannot understand why there should be any difference of opinion among the inflation people as to who should be their champion and their leader. With the American people there is no more honored name than KELLEY. It is as familiar in the remotest cabin on the frontier as it is in the palaces of the rich, and is immortal in the workshops and markets of the land. Mr. KELLEY has a fame beyond the borders of his native land. The manufacturers of other nations have learned to tremble at the rolling thunder which echoes the name of KELLEY. He has startled the men of knowledge the world over by his discoveries in political economy,—conveying to them laws and facts of which they had never heard before, and which they continue to reject in proportion to the extent that they have any information of their own. There is not a laborer on the American continent who does not know that he is indebted for whatever employment he has ever had to Mr. KELLEY, nor is there an idle man in all the United States who does not know that his idleness is the result of not having Mr. KELLEY at the head of our national affairs, clothed with absolute power to print money without limitation and distribute it among the hardy toilmen of the land. As a benefactor of the poor, in proposing to pay 3.65 per pound for rags, he has had no rival. He has the recommendation that in early life he was a Democrat and a Free-Trader, while Judge DAVIS can only claim to have been a Whig, a Protectionist, and a Republican. How the Greenbackers can be at a loss for a candidate, and especially why they should hang around Judge DAVIS, who turns out to be a hard-money man, when they can have such a recognized leader as WILLIAM D. KELLEY, can be explained only perhaps by the fact that KELLEY is poor and DAVIS is rich. KELLEY has been the poor man's friend so long and so persistently that he is as poor as his associates, while his rivals by attending to their own business have grown rich. Unless the rag-baby people are disposed to be ungrateful to the man who has been fighting their battles for years, who has crushed out the pauper labor of Europe, who has by his protective policy secured uninterrupted labor and high wages to all his countrymen, and to whom the whole land is so deeply indebted for its present increased prosperity and unequaled activity, they will drop DAVIS and BUTLER, the cheap imitators, and nominate the great original, the Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania.

BLAINE AND KANSAS PACIFIC.

Some of the newspapers of the country have printed a four-column statement by A. G. RIDDLE, Esq., of Washington, in reply to Mr. BLAINE'S personal statement in Congress relative to his alleged acceptance of $15,000 worth of Kansas Pacific bonds from the lobby agent, JOSEPH B. STEWART, who was formerly a partner of Mr. RIDDLE'S. This statement of Mr. RIDDLE'S was also sent to THE TRIBUNE, but as it was excessively long, and was personal as between him and BLAINE, and did not seem very clearly to make out a case against the latter, we did not think proper to take up four columns of space to present it to our readers. Mr. RIDDLE'S purpose was to defend Mr. JAMES W. KNOWLTON, his son-in-law, and now deceased, against the imputation set forth in Mr. BLAINE'S statement that KNOWLTON had originated the charge and afterwards retracted it. The testimony cited by Mr. RIDDLE seems conclusive that Mr. KNOWLTON merely said that, while a student in STEWART & RIDDLE'S law-office, he saw Mr. BLAINE come there and retire to the private office with Mr. STEWART; that the latter shortly after came to Mr. KNOWLTON and asked him to witness the transfer of twenty-five $1,000 construction bonds of the Kansas Pacific (then Union Pacific, Eastern Division), which he did; and that STEWART then took those bonds back into the room where Mr. BLAINE was, and that Mr. BLAINE shortly afterwards retired. Mr. RIDDLE'S testimony also seems conclusive that Mr. KNOWLTON never retracted this statement, notwithstanding Mr. BLAINE insisted that it was a case of mistaken identity. On the contrary, it seems that Mr. KNOWLTON insisted that he was correct, and even prepared to leave Washington rather than appear before an Investigating Committee against Mr. BLAINE, and not willing to deny that he had seen him in RIDDLE & STEWART'S office as recited above. Further confirmation of Mr. KNOWLTON'S statement is found in the testimony of Gen. MUSSEY, now of Cincinnati, who was then a fellow-student in the same office, and who recollects seeing BLAINE there, but forgot when or under what circumstances, until KNOWLTON recalled the occasion. As between Mr. BLAINE and the late Mr. KNOWLTON, then, it appears to be pretty certain that the latter never retracted nor denied the statement he really made, and that this intimation conveyed by Mr. BLAINE in his Congressional explanation was not warranted.

Mr. RIDDLE having established this much, proceeds to find in the records of STEWART'S suit against the Kansas Pacific Company what he accepts as a corroboration of KNOWLTON'S statement. He cites a letter of STEWART'S to the President of the Company, showing that the former had exchanged fifteen $1,000 construction bonds for twelve $1,000 land-grant bonds with a man named BLAINE, and also a stipulation between the two parties to the suit that "JOHN E. BLAINE" (brother of JAMES G. BLAINE) was the holder of said bonds. Now Mr. RIDDLE suggests that Mr. JOHN E. BLAINE make a statement of the case, showing just where, when, and how he became possessed of these bonds; and also that the original twenty-five $1,000 construction bonds held by THOMAS EWING, JR., and by JOHN E. BLAINE (and subsequently taken up in exchange for land-grant bonds) shall be produced, so as to show whether or not they were the ones witnessed by JAMES W. KNOWLTON at the time he saw BLAINE in STEWART'S office. This suggestion seems to be reasonable and practicable. Mr. RIDDLE does not profess any desire to pursue Mr. BLAINE, nor to show that he was the recipient of any bonds as a gratutity, but simply to show that his deceased son-in-law told the truth when he stated that he had seen Mr. BLAINE in Mr. STEWART'S office, and had witnessed the transfer of certain bonds while BLAINE was there.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The proposed action of the House Committee on Printing relative to the Government printing promises to be a much greater scandal than the original charges against the Congressional Printer. The report of the Committee sets forth that Mr. CLAPP has overcharged for work for the Executive Departments far beyond the regular rates; that he has paid more than the ordinary retail prices for articles purchased from the office; that he paid middlemen large profits; that he allowed excessive pay for labor; that extravagance has pervaded every department of the office, and that the bookkeeping and internal management of the office have been very loose. Granting that all this be true, there is certainly need for reform. That it is not all true may be possible, since the investigation was made in a Star Chamber by two Democratic Congressmen, the Republican members of the Committee being absent, and no one being admitted but Mr. FRANKLIN RIVES, Democrat (and contractor, who has an interest) in ousting the CLAPPS and breaking up the Government Printing-Office, so that a Democratic organ may be published in Washington, to be supported by the profits of the public printing. The people, therefore, will not place implicit confidence in this one-sided report, based upon testimony taken in secret. But, granting that it be true, what do the Democrats propose to do? How are they going to reform and remedy these alleged abuses? The Committee, in closing its report, recommends that the proposition of FRANKLIN RIVES, of May 2, 1876, for the printing and binding of the debates of Congress, be accepted, and a contract be entered into to take effect at the beginning of the next session, and that the printing and binding of the Departments shall be under the control of the heads of those Departments, and shall be executed under contract. Whether the charge against Mr. CLAPP be true or not, the manner of investigating them has been so unfair and unjust, and so much in the style of a persecution, that it will create a sympathy for him. Into the Star Chamber of these two Democratic Committee-men Mr. RIVES, who is seeking for the printing, was admitted, and he was allowed to conduct the examination in his own way, it being well known that it was his purpose to break down the Government Printer and secure an enormous contract. It is a natural question to ask, however, Why should the Government throw away its heavy investment in type, presses, stereotype plates, and other material, because Mr. CLAPP has been guilty of mismanagement? Why should the printing-office be discontinued because Mr. CLAPP has shown himself to be corrupt? Would it not be just as consistent to abolish the House of Representatives because nearly all the Democratic officers of it have proved to be corrupt scoundrels? How is the system of Government printing to be purified by going back to the old contract method, which under Democratic auspices was so rotten and corrupt that it had to broken up? It is evident enough from the admission of RIVES, the Democratic contractor, to the Star Chamber, that the whole investigation is a put-up job to get control of the printing and administer it upon the old corrupt contract system. If these Democratic reformers wish to purify the printing-office, the only feasible way is to place it in charge of an honest, capable, and first-class man, not to destroy it and then give out the printing on the old contract system, which was a thousand times more corrupt than the present system. But as this would remove from the Democrats the opportunities for a steal, there is no probability that such a result will obtain.

The St. Louis Whisky Ring, it is stated, has elected delegates to the State Convention opposed to Secretary BRISTOW, and the anti-BRISTOW papers, among them the *Globe-Democrat*, whose proprietor has been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined $10,000, are rejoicing at the result. People outside of St. Louis, however, will not be disposed to regard this election of delegates by the Whisky Ring with any degree of rejoicing. On the other hand, they will look upon it as little creditable to the party as were the whisky trials to the Republicans caught in it,—the proprietor of the *Globe-Democrat*, for instance. The action of the party is tantamount to passing a resolution of censure on Secretary BRISTOW for prosecuting revenue thieves. Will the Republicans of St. Louis permit themselves to be placed in such an attitude before the country? Can they afford it? Are they apologists for and defenders of thieves?

It was very funny, the question asked by the Democratic Naval Investigating Committee of JONATHAN YOUNG, the garrulous Captain of the Navy-Yard at Kittery, Me. Said the Democratic Chairman: "If a man stands by the Government up and down, in trying to do his duty, he does it at the peril of being removed?" Then up spoke the garrulous Captain of the Kittery Navy-Yard, who not having been removed, of course has not done his duty to his Government, and said: "Yes, sir, and it is felt all through the navy." The Democratic tiger evidently saw the reflection in the mirror, and jumped again, and here he is impaled again in the fragments. Every employe of the House of Representatives, man, woman, or child, black or white, who had served the Government up and down, and who had done duty by going South and helping to save the Government from destruction, was incontinently removed, and those who had fought against the Government were given their places. And it is felt all through the country, Capt. YOUNG, of Kittery.

One of the journals which supports a "favorite sonny" for the Republican Presidential nomination having remarked that the only threats of bolting come from the papers which favor BRISTOW, the Cincinnati *Commercial* very pointedly suggests that the papers and persons referred to are not Republican newspapers and politicians. There are certain journals in the country which have not given an adherence to the Republican party for some years, but offer to support Mr. BRISTOW as the Republican candidate. They represent a good many thousand voters. If Mr. BRISTOW shall not receive the nomination, these newspapers and voters may not support the Republican nominee, but they will not be "bolters," as they make no pretense to being Republicans, but are independent, and free to pursue their own course. The situation is this: The nomination of Mr. BRISTOW will certainly attract the co-operation and support of a large class of independent voters, who possibly hold the balance of political power, while the failure to nominate him may throw these votes to the Democratic candidate. This circumstance cannot be ignored in estimating the relative availability of the different candidates, and it is absurd to talk about men or newspapers bolting from a party to which they do not even claim to belong.

The Democratic Reformers in the House are making much ado over the allegation that the Postmaster of Mobile has spent a considerable sum of money to secure Senator SPENCER'S election. As they are now investigating Senator SPENCER, and are desirous of breaking up this abominable practice of spending money at elections, would it not be well for them to turn their eyes towards Connecticut, where a Senatorial election will take place to-day? Perhaps if they look sharp they will find money spent there right and left. Perhaps they will find that Democratic money has been spent quite freely in the thrifty Nutmeg State to buy Democratic Senatorships for years past.

The Chicago *Times* is very much exercised about an exhibition on the part of THE TRIBUNE of what it calls "incendiary journalism." We question the capacity of any newspaper in Chicago to be "incendiary" by comparison so long as the *Times* continues to be printed, and we do not believe that any other journal will make an effort in that direction. In regard to the local article on the water-works, to which reference is made, it was the very reverse of "incendiary," and was written to allay the public apprehension occasioned by the wide-spread rumor that the main engine had broken down. The article pointed out the exact extent of the accident which had occurred, but took occasion to refer to the bad judgment, and perhaps malice, which had dictated the removal of Mr. CREGIER, who had been in charge of the engines ever since the water-works were built. The reason why the *Times* takes up the matter is that Mr. PRINDIVILLE, having been severely attacked by the *Times* recently, exposed one of the editors of that paper and impaled him in public print. Since that time Mr. PRINDIVILLE has had a warm friend in the particular editor he scarified and the constant support of his newspaper. It takes a whipping to make a certain class of animals lick the hand of the person administering the castigation, and Mr. PRINDIVILLE evidently understood the kind of critter he had to deal with. But all this does not change the fact that there was an accident which probably would not have occurred had CREGIER not been removed; at all events, such accidents were not common when he superintended the machinery.

The BEVERIDGE men confidently claimed Morgan County on account of the number of the Acting-Governor's appointees in Jacksonville. At the primaries held last Thursday the BEVERIDGE men stole a march in Jacksonville, and secured the delegates by a close vote. But when the County Convention assembled last Saturday it was found that the rural districts were all for CULLOM, and BEVERIDGE had no show whatever. In Shelby County it was also all one way—for CULLOM. Pontiac, which had been confidently counted on for BEVERIDGE, elected a CULLOM delegation. Macon County has selected an anti-BEVERIDGE delegation. The powerful County of McLean goes for CULLOM. The delegates from McDonough County were instructed for CULLOM. Ottawa, at the primaries, went strong for CULLOM, and the big County of LaSalle is expected to do likewise. On the other hand, Jackson County, down in Egypt, instructs for RIDGWAY, and Washington County is claimed for him. Nearly all the counties that are not for CULLOM seem to be for RIDGWAY,—BEVERIDGE being already distanced.

The Republican Convention of Kane County will be held at Geneva on Saturday next, the primary meetings being held on the preceding day. Kane is one of the largest and most important counties in the State, and her action on the Presidential election, if she shall take any, will be influential. A correspondent assures us that the friends of Gen. BRISTOW are in a large majority in the county, but that the politicians and office-holders generally favor BLAINE.

PERSONAL.

Sergt. Bates and his flag assisted at the opening of the Centennial.

Blanche Tucker, the Chicago prima donna, is reported quite ill in London.

It is believed that Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State of Pius IX., will never rise from bed again.

Moses L. Swift, of Reno, Nevada, has been granted a divorce from his wife on account of her "mental cruelty."

Irreligious young people in the most fashionable church on Fifth avenue, New York, dance in the vestibule to the tune, "Come, ye disconsolate."

The late Lord Lyttleton was an accomplished chess-player, and for a long series of years presided at all public assemblages of chess-players in England.

Aimee, the opera-bouffe divinity, has been obscured by the halo of glory that has been thrown around Offenbach, the opera-bouffe composer, by the leaders of "society" in New York.

There are many class-poets in the country who can write better poetry than Mr. Sidney Lanier. We speak with all due circumspection and respect for the "weltering base of the long-ago."

Julia Mathews, the leading opera-bouffe singer who lately played in Chicago, is seriously ill at St. Louis. She has a comfortable bed at the Sisters' Hospital, but is not likely to recover soon.

Since Mr. Bayard Taylor says that the Centennial opening makes him "proud and satisfied as an American," the Rochester *Democrat* thinks the $7,000,000 have not been expended in vain.

W. Y. McCollum, who has been figuring largely in Philadelphia of late, is familiarly known among his friends as "What You McCollum" (the Great Unknown). The joke amuses his friends very much, but it reminds strangers of Mr. Peter Magnus' friends, who were likewise amused when he signed himself in hasty notes "P. M." (afternoon). Mr. Pickwick, it will be remembered, admired the ease with which Mr. Magnus' friends were amused.

Col. Jameson, an editorial writer connected with the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, was ordained a Baptist minister last Saturday. This seems to be in a measure a refutation of the common charge that newspaper-work has an irreligious tendency.

Bishop Littlejohn, who was to have arrived from Europe about this time, delays his return for some weeks owing to the death of his son-in-law, Mr. Mills, and the serious illness of Bishop Hare, who has been his traveling companion. Bishop Hare is in Venice, unable to be moved at present.

Miss May Howard, well known to the frequenters of Chicago theatres, will make her first appearance on the stage of New York next Saturday night, when she will play *Mrs. Van Brugh* in "Charity" to the *Ruth* of Miss Davenport. The performance will be for the benefit of Mr. James Lewis, and will take place in the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The following paragraph from the "Life of Macaulay," recently published, is worth reproducing. Speaking of his own portrait, he said to a friend: "It is the face of a man of considerable mental powers, great boldness and frankness, and a quick relish for pleasure. It is not unlike Mr. Fox's in general expression. I am quite content to have such a physiognomy."

Miss Anthony, as a representative advocate of woman's rights, says: "We will go to Philadelphia, not to rejoice, but to declare our freedom." It is not easy to see why there would be anything inconsistent in rejoicing and making a declaration of freedom at the same time, unless it be true that what is declared has no existence, and Miss Anthony certainly cannot mean to imply this.

The Boston *Post* says that Owen Meredith's new poem, "King Poppy," was suppressed because it read so much like a satire in advance upon the new Empress of India. A few advance copies which had been sent out to friends were called in, and the whole edition was buried deep. It will be noticed that "King Poppy" is not included in the forthcoming new edition of Lord Lytton's poems.

The pistol with which Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton is now in the possession of Louis Marshall, of the Commercial National Bank, of Versailles, Ky. It traces its pedigree through the gentleman who acted as Burr's second, to whom it was presented by Burr; Col. James Bowie; Dr. Carr, of the arsenal near Baltimore; Thomas F. Marshall, and E. C. Marshall, to the present owner, son of the last-named gentleman.

A Trustee of the Fifth Avenue Church, New York, explains that Dr. John Hall is not paid "a salary of $10,000 gold," as reported, but "$10,000 greenbacks"; he has faith in the resources of the country as well as in other things. Moreover, his church did not cost $1,000,000, but $850,000; and, as the preacher fills it every Sunday, and it is very large, the Trustee does not see why the congregation or the pastor is open to rebuke for extravagance.

The first game of "Polo" (shinny on horseback) was played at the Jerome Park Club-House grounds last Thursday. There were ten contestants, of whom two soon fell off their ponies, and spent the remainder of the day in chasing them about the grounds. Mr. James Gordon Bennett was the hero of the occasion, showing much expertness and courage. The *World* says the game must be regarded, for the present, as merely a lively and entertaining experiment.

An odd newspaper-paragraph brings the intelligence that Mr. Gladstone "has become interested in the stage as an amusement to wean people from intoxicating liquors." The argument must be that the craving for one kind of stimulant can be satisfied by the substitution of another. This theory was long ago exploded by practical experiment. The stage has no mission as a temperance reformer to fulfill. Nor, on the other hand, does it necessarily have a tendency to encourage intemperance.

Last week Thursday the American Charge d'Affaires in London, Mr. Wickham Hoffman, was presented, at a reception held in the German Embassy, to the Empress of Germany. Her Majesty expressed her thanks to Mr. Hoffman for his noble services as Secretary of the American Legation in Paris during the Franco-German War, and requested him to convey her personal regards to Minister Washburne for his work in that connection. Of the Legation as a whole, she spoke in terms of the highest admiration.

The sugar-merchants who blackballed Secretary Bristow at the Union League Club, New York, defend themselves by saying (in anonymous notes, of course) that he allowed drawbacks on refined sugars exported from this country to one firm, and denied all allowances to others. The charge has been pronounced false, and, even on the showing of the sugar-men themselves, it appears that the Secretary did nothing wrong. The New York *Post* is savage about the blackballing, and intimates that the respectable members of the Club will use strong measures, if necessary, to reverse its decision.

A churchman writes to the London *Times* inquiring whether the Queen's new title of Empress of India is to be used in the prayer-book. Mr. Disraeli has promised that it shall not be used in State papers whose operation is confined to Great Britain and Ireland, but as the prayer-book circulates at home and abroad, and the printing of two diverse editions would be an alarming innovation, the correspondent wants to know what the Government proposes to do about it. In this connection, it is worth noticing that President Grant, so far as known, was the first head of a foreign nation to employ the new title in an official manner. This he did at a dinner in Philadelphia, when he proposed the health of "Her Royal and Imperial Majesty the Queen of England," leaving off the last phrase of the descriptive title.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—C. B. Peck, Detroit; D. W. Shuber, Amsterdam, N. Y.; A. H. Delamater, Cleveland; B. Berry, Denver; F. Hurd, Bridgeport, Conn.; C. C. Hough, New York; J. R. Dodson, Nelson, New Zealand; John A. Martin, Atchison, Kan.; H. Downes, New Zealand; Mr. and Mrs. Pritcher, Melbourne, Aus.; H. Hoffmeister, Hamburg; H. Heinrichs, L. Goersae, Mexico; W. M. Angus, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.; F. M. Ogilvy, Scotland; A. G. Williams, England; E. C. E. Mills, George Ross, William Hepburn, and Herbert Edwards, New Zealand; John Brugmann, James Butler, F. Forbes, George D. Hoy, F. Riley, Emil Sander, and William Clarkside, Australia.... *Grand Pacific*—The Hon. E. G. Ingersoll, Peoria; James Haines, Pekin; Gov. John L. Beveridge, Springfield; J. J. Brinckerhoff, Springfield; W. S. Woods, Carlisle, Pa.; W. H. and J. P. C. Cottrill, Milwaukee; Charles M. Osborn, Rock Island; William Ludlow, U. S. A.; J. M. Tuttle, Des Moines; M. A. Fuller, Madison; John F. Williams, Prairie du Chien; Horace Boythet, Adelaide, Aus.; R. Robertson, Nova Scotia.... *Tremont House*—C. H. Pond, Ohio; the Hon. H. Burrows, Boston; the Hon. N. C. Pratt, Bay City; J. A. Bane, Cape of Good Hope; the Hon. H. A. Durgee, New York; Col. J. Hill, Logansport; the Hon. W. W. Wheaton, Detroit; the Hon. G. W. Eastman, Providence; Gen. J. P. Curtin, San Francisco; Oran Ott, Mendota; Dr. M. R. Teegarden, Racine; the Hon. J. B. Doe, Janesville; the Hon. Charles Atkinson, Malone, N. Y.... *Sherman House*—J. M. Danforth, Dubuque; John A. Jackson, Kalamazoo; T. A. Brown, New York; Leander P. Richardson, Springfield (Ill.) *Republican*; A. Benham, Red Wing, Minn.; S. Parker, Jr., New York; William Lucas, St. Louis; Frank E. Aiken, city; H. F. Randolph, New York; F. E. Dix, Rochester; F. R. Anderson, Boulder, Col.... *Gardner House*—S. W. Devries, Baltimore; S. M. and Charles Dunning, Iowa; P. F. Lawrence, St. Louis; M. J. Anderson, Dowagiac; A. Peterson, St. Louis; E. W. Tabor, New York; G. G. Henderson and family, Savannah; John A. Pierce, Washington; James Rice, St. Louis; Howard B. Bates, Cincinnati; James Mathews, James Thompson, and William Farnum, Troy; R. W. Barr, Lockport, N. Y.

CANADIAN FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 15.—The river rose several inches last night, and reports from up the river are to the same effect as telegraphed yesterday. Gotineau is in a lamentable condition. Another house floated off to-day. Most of the inhabitants have been compelled to evacuate their premises and settle in Hull. Four piles of Baldwin's lumber, containing 120,000 feet, were carried away this evening, and took with them about 100 feet of an elevator railway track and one pile of Perly's lumber. A telegram from Des Moines says the water fell there 8 inches since yesterday. The effect will shortly be felt here.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 15.—The water is, on an average, 3 feet 6 inches deep upon the wharves. The rise in the river is attributable to the influx from the Ottawa. At Sherbrooke, on the 12th, the river was 2 feet above a point it had not been known to reach before for seventy years. The Grand Trunk is flooded in several places between this city and Quebec. At Richmond a large number of trains accumulated, owing to everything having to be transferred over the flooded district. No trains can pass there for some time to come. The locking of vessels at Lachine is attended with great difficulty. To-day at noon the water stood 28 feet 8 inches on the lock sill.

DOM PEDRO.

CINCINNATI, O., May 15.—Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, arrived in this city at 6 o'clock this morning. He was driven to the Grand Hotel, and after breakfast was escorted by Mayor Johnston and other city dignitaries to Eden Park, Zoological Garden, and other places of interest in the city and suburbs. The Emporer and his party will leave for Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, this evening.

signed himself in hasty notes "P. M." (afternoon). Mr. Pickwick, it will be remembered, admired the ease with which Mr. Magnus' friends were amused.

Col. Jameson, an editorial writer connected with the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, was ordained a Baptist minister last Saturday. This seems to be in a measure a refutation of the common charge that newspaper-work has an irreligious tendency.

Bishop Littlejohn, who was to have arrived from Europe about this time, delays his return for some weeks owing to the death of his son-in-law, Mr. Mills, and the serious illness of Bishop Hare, who has been his traveling companion. Bishop Hare is in Venice, unable to be moved at present.

Miss May Howard, well known to the frequenters of Chicago theatres, will make her first appearance on the stage of New York next Saturday night, when she will play *Mrs. Van Brugh* in "Charity" to the *Ruth* of Miss Davenport. The performance will be for the benefit of Mr. James Lewis, and will take place in the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The following paragraph from the "Life of Macaulay," recently published, is worth reproducing. Speaking of his own portrait, he said to a friend: "It is the face of a man of considerable mental powers, great boldness and frankness, and a quick relish for pleasure. It is not unlike Mr. Fox's in general expression. I am quite content to have such a physiognomy."

Miss Anthony, as a representative advocate of woman's rights, says: "We will go to Philadelphia, not to rejoice, but to declare our freedom." It is not easy to see why there would be anything inconsistent in rejoicing and making a declaration of freedom at the same time, unless it be true that what is declared has no existence, and Miss Anthony certainly cannot mean to imply this.

The Boston *Post* says that Owen Meredith's new poem, "King Poppy," was suppressed because it read so much like a satire in advance upon the new Empress of India. A few advance copies which had been sent out to friends were called in, and the whole edition was buried deep. It will be noticed that "King Poppy" is not included in the forthcoming new edition of Lord Lytton's poems.

The pistol with which Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton is now in the possession of Louis Marshall, of the Commercial National Bank, of Versailles, Ky. It traces its pedigree through the gentleman who acted as Burr's second, to whom it was presented by Burr; Col. James Bowie; Dr. Carr, of the arsenal near Baltimore; Thomas F. Marshall, and R. C. Marshall, to the present owner, son of the last-named gentleman.

A Trustee of the Fifth Avenue Church, New York, explains that Dr. John Hall is not paid "a salary of $10,000 gold," as reported, but "$10,000 greenbacks"; he has faith in the resources of the country as well as in other things. Moreover, his church did not cost $1,000,000, but $850,000; and, as the preacher fills it every Sunday, and it is very large, the Trustee does not see why the congregation or the pastor is open to rebuke for extravagance.

The first game of "Polo" (shinny on horseback) was played at the Jerome Park Club-House grounds last Thursday. There were ten contestants, of whom two soon fell off their ponies, and spent the remainder of the day in chasing them about the grounds. Mr. James Gordon Bennett was the hero of the occasion, showing much experience and courage. The *World* says the game must be regarded, for the present, as merely a lively and entertaining experiment.

An odd newspaper-paragraph brings the intelligence that Mr. Gladstone "has become interested in the stage as an amusement to wean people from intoxicating liquors." The argument must be that the craving for one kind of stimulant can be satisfied by the substitution of another. This theory was long ago exploded by practical experiment. The stage has no mission as a temperance reformer till, if ever, on the other hand, does it necessarily have a tendency to encourage intemperance.

Last week Thursday the American Charge d'Affaires in London, Mr. Wickham Hoffman, was presented, at a reception held in the German Embassy, to the Empress of Germany. Her Majesty expressed her thanks to Mr. Hoffman for his public services as Secretary of the American Legation in Paris during the Franco-German War, and requested him to convey her personal regards to Minister Washburne for his work in that connection. Of the Legation as a whole, she spoke in terms of the highest admiration.

The sugar-merchants who blackballed Secretary Bristow at the Union League Club, New York, defend themselves by saying (in anonymous notes, of course) that he allowed drawbacks on refined sugars exported from this country to one firm, and denied all allowances to others. The charge has been pronounced false, and, even on the showing of the sugar-men themselves, it appears that the Secretary did nothing wrong. The fact is that he is savage about the blackballing, and intimates that the respectable members of the Club will use strong measures, if necessary, to reverse its decision.

A churchman writes to the London *Times* inquiring whether the Queen's new title of Empress of India is to be used in the prayer-book. Mr. Disraeli has promised that it shall not be used in State papers whose operation is confined to Great Britain and Ireland, but as the prayer-book circulates at home and abroad, and the printing of two diverse editions would be an alarming innovation, the correspondent wants to know what the Government proposes to do about it. In this connection, it is worth noticing that President Grant, so far as known, was the first head of a foreign nation to employ the new title in an official manner. This he did at a dinner in Philadelphia, when he proposed the health of "Her Royal and Imperial Majesty the Queen of England," leaving off the last phrase of the descriptive title.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—C. B. Peck, Detroit; D. W. Shuber, Amsterdam, N. Y.; A. H. Delamater, Cleveland; B. Berry, Denver; J. Heard, Bridgeport, Conn.; C. C. Hough, New York; J. R. Dodson, Nelson, New Zealand; John A. Martin, Atchison, Kan.; H. Dawson, New Zealand; Mr. and Mrs. Pritcher, Melbourne, Aus.; H. Hoffmeister, Hamburg; H. Heinrichs, L. Goersae, Mexico; W. M. Angus, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.; F. M. Ogilvy, Scotland; G. Williams, England; E. C. E. Mills, George Rous, William Stepburn, and Herbert Edwards, New Zealand; John Brugmann, James Butler, F. Forbes, George D. Hoy, F. Riley, Emil Sander, and William Christside, Australia.... *Grand Pacific*—The Hon. R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria; James Blaine, Pekin; Gov. John L. Beveridge, Springfield; J. J. Brinckerhoff, Springfield; W. S. Woods, Carlisle, Pa.; W. H. and J. F. C. Cottrill, Milwaukee; Charles H. Osborn, Rock Island; William Ludlow, U. S. A.; J. M. Tuttle, Des Moines; M. Fuller, Madison; John F. Williams, Prairie du Chien; Horace Boyden, Adelaide, Aus.; F. Handerson, Nova Scotia.... *Tremont House*—C. H. Pond, Ohio; the Hon. H. Burrows, Boston; the Hon. N. C. Pratt, Bay City; J. A. Bane, Cape of Good Hope; the Hon. H. A. Dingee, New York; Col. J. Logansport; the Hon. W. W. Wheaton, Detroit; the Hon. G. W. Eastman, Providence; Gen. J. F. Curtis, San Francisco; Gran Ott, Mendota; Dr. and M. S. Teegarden, Racine; the Hon. J. B. Doe, Janesville; the Hon. Charles Atkinson, Malone, N. Y.... *Sherman House*—J. M. Danforth, Dubuque; John A. Jackson, Kalamazoo; Mr. Brown, New York; Leander F. Richardson, Springfield (Ill.) *Republica*; A. Benham, Red Wing, Minn.; S. Parker, Jr., New York; William Lucas, St. Louis; Frank A. Dudley, city; H. P. Handerson, New York; F. B. Dix, Rochester; F. B. Anderson, Boulder, Col.... *Gardner House*—S. W. Devries, Baltimore; E. M. and Charles Dunning, Iowa; F. F. Lawrence, St. Louis; Mr. Vanderpill, Dowagiac; A. Peterson, St. Louis; E. W. Tabor, New York; G. G. Henderson and family, Savannah; John J. Pierce, Washington; James Rice, St. Louis; Robert Lewis, Virginia; Thomas Mathews, James Thompson, and William Parnum, Troy; R. W. Barr, Lockport, N. Y.

CANADIAN FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 15.—The river rose several inches last night, and reports from up the river are to the same effect as telegraphed yesterday. Gottineau is in a lamentable condition. Another house floated off to-day. Most of the inhabitants have been compelled to evacuate their premises and settle in Hull. Four piles of Baldwin's lumber, containing 180,000 feet, were carried away this evening, and took with them about 150 feet of an elevator railway track and one pile of Perley's number. A telegram from Des Joachims says the water is falling there since yesterday. The effect will shortly be felt here.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 15.—The water is, on an average, 6 feet 11 inches above the wharves. The rise in the river is attributable to the inflow from the Ottawa. At Sherbrooke, on the 13th, the river was 7 feet above its point it had not been known for years before for so early a date. The Grand Trunk is flooded in several places between this city and Quebec. At Richmond a large number of trains are accumulated, owing to everything having to be transferred over the flooded district. No trains can pass there for some time to come. The locking of vessels at Lachine is attended with great difficulty. To-day noon the water stood 28 feet 8 inches on the lock sill.

DOM PEDRO.

CINCINNATI, O., May 15.—Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, arrived in this city at 6 o'clock this morning. He was driven to the Grand Hotel, and after breakfast was escorted by Mayor Johnson and other city dignitaries to Eden Park, Zoological Garden, and other places of interest in the city and suburbs. The Emperor and his party will leave for Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, this evening.

POLITICAL.

Distinguinished Gathering of Liberals at New York Yesterday.

A Conference of Interest and Importance to the Republican Party.

Speeches by Carl Schurz, Ex-President Wolsey, and Others.

Col. Harlow and the State Printing Steal—His Residence.

Thomas B. Bryan Not a Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Eleventh Ward Republicans Solid Against Beveridge.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

THE LIBERALS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 15.—About 300 prominent gentlemen from various parts of the country assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day to attend a political conference called by William C. Bryant, Horace White, T. D. Woolsey, A. H. Bullock, and Carl Schurz. Secretary Lodge called the meeting to order, and read the call.

The following were appointed permanent officers: President, Theodore D. Woolsey; Vice-Presidents, G. G. Fogg, New Hampshire; C. W. Willard, Vermont; H. L. Pierce, Martin Brimley, Julius H. Seelye, Mark Hopkins, James F. Clark, Massachusetts; Leonard Bacon, Joseph Cummings, Connecticut; R. Hazard, Wentworth Higginson, Rhode Island; W. C. Bryant, John Jay, O. Otthendorfer, E. Solomon, Bradford R. Wood, Cyrus W. Field, Charles Butler, and Samuel Osgood, New York; Thomas Balch, Henry Williams Welsh, Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. Mifflin, J. D. Cox, Ohio; Col. Martin, Indiana; John H. Bryant and Robert Collyer, Illinois; J. Davis, F. W. Horn, Wisconsin; John McNeil, James S. Rollins, Missouri.

Secretaries—H. C. Lodge, Massachusetts; F. A. Walker, Connecticut; H. A. Brown, Pennsylvania; A. Recesne and Enos Clark, Missouri.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY

said that for eight or ten years past the country was growing politically worse. Leading and strong men of the Republican party had made the country blush with shame, and now this meeting was called to decide what was best to be done to remedy matters.

SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

The *Times* furnishes the following abstract of the speech of Carl Schurz at a political conference to-day:

Mr. Schurz rose, and, waiting a moment for the applause to subside, said he had merely risen to submit a motion. As one of the signers of the call he thanked the gentlemen present for the favor of their attendance. The size, and, if he might say, the weight, of the meeting was far beyond his anticipations. He had been some time in political life, and had been most accustomed to meeting men who seemed ever as their guard to avoid the slightest appearance of having a will of their own in political matters. He was pleased to see what seemed to him the most happy evidence that the spirit of independence was rising and daily gaining strength. (Applause.)

Continuing his remarks Mr. Schurz said he had not for some years acted with any political party, and he had been called foolish and absurd for not doing do. Perhaps he was. We were told that the country must be governed by parties; that everything must be done by parties, and that parties must exist. This was true enough, but to his idea the first requisite a man should make of a party he was to act with was that it should be good. (Applause.) We Independents do not want to camp out all our lives. We should be glad of some roof to get under, but the stress of weather is not so great as to make us ready to accept any party roof however dilapidated it may be. [Laughter.] They say we Independents are on the fence, but if we are afraid to step down it is because we see so much mud on either side. (Laughter.)

Referring to the issuance of the call, Mr. Schurz said they had sent out their invitations almost by chance. They had only inquired whether the gentlemen they invited were patriotic men, or men who had the good of the country at heart,—men who were willing earnestly to work for its good without being overridden by party. That was their only criterion. In response to this call, the present Conference had assembled. It was not a packed Convention in favor of this or that candidate, but a conference of gentlemen who had met from an earnest desire to advance the public good. They had come to see what could be done. There were two ways of doing this, one by the gentlemen present declaring the thoughts that were in their hearts; the other, by adopting some definite plan of action.

COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

Parke Godwin, Judge S. S. Fowler, of Connecticut, John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, Martin Brimmet, of Massachusetts, and Carl Schurz, were appointed a Committee to draw up some definite plan of action, and to take such other measures as may be deemed necessary, and report to the Convention.

SPEECH OF DR. OSGOOD.

Dr. Osgood spoke as follows:

It is every man's duty to be a patriot, be he clerical or lay. Of late the Government has been separated from that high morality necessary, and sporting politicians have crept into office, who are of a base and most damnable class. We do not like the White House. An unpleasant odor has arisen all around it, and while believing that the present incumbent is not a bad man, yet his associates are bad. He has placed men in office who have made us all hang our heads by their misdeeds. We want a man in that office intelligent, honest, capable, high-toned, and fearless. [Applause.]

OTHER SPEECHES.

Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, said he came on as he was interested in Mr. Bristow, and thought the conference was also. He did not know what would be done, but thought that the composers of the conference were mere lovers in politics, that they were too abstract and should get down to something personal and definite.

Chaire Bradley Adams, Jr., said he would not fire off his gun like Mr. MacVeagh until he first saw his bird. [Laughter.] He preferred waiting for the report of the Committee before presuming that nothing positive would be done.

Henry A. Bowen, of Philadelphia, said a rigorous course of politics in Philadelphia had excluded every man of respectability from office. Public honor was degraded. Office and emolument appeared to be the aim of life. Money, money, was all the cry. Youth was corrupted and manhood put to shame. We desire to put a stop to these things and preserve our Government from destruction.

William C. Bryant begged to be excused from speaking.

Dr. Leonard Bacon said he came to hear and learn. The issue before the country to-day is a moral one. Will we pay our debts? The Government has acted in bad faith, and their notes are today lying lies on their face. Offices are sought solely for profit, not for honor.

Prof. Julius Seelye said he did not believe we had fallen on degenerate times. Cases of corruption were by considering the number of persons in office. He could not consent to being overridden by party. Reform in the management and retrenchment in the expenditures of the City Government will be my aim. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE H. HARLOW.

At the time of the writing of the above letter Col. Harlow was a clerk in the office of Secretary of State, under Mr. Rummel. Yours truly,

ROTATION.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Permit me to state publicly, what I have repeatedly said and written to friends (for whose suggestion of me I am grateful), that I am not a candidate for nomination for the Lieutenant-Governorship by the forthcoming Convention.

Respectfully, THOMAS B. BRYAN.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 15.—The Republican delegates from this city to attend the County Convention at Ottawa to-morrow and participate in the election of delegates to the Congressional and State Conventions are untrammeled by pledges or instructions.

THE OUTLOOK FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—All interest to-day centres in the political situation. The friends of Gov. Beveridge and Secretary Harlow are alarmed at the prospect of their defeat. News continues to come in favorable to the nomination of Cullom, and Scroggs' friends are very enthusiastic over his gallant race, and what is regarded as the certainty of his success. Ruts is here to-day from a thorough canvass of the State, and reports his prospects as very flattering. Lippincott and Edsall are reported as making a very active canvass, with every chance of success. Shuman appears to be the coming man for Lieutenant-Governor.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

PONTIAC, Ill., May 15.—The Town of Pontiac, which sends ten delegates to the County Republican Convention, which meets here next Wednesday, held their caucus in the Court-House Saturday afternoon last. The meeting was quite harmonious, and the majority of the delegates, though uninstructed, are thought to be for Cullom and Scrogge. A large attendance is expected at the Republican County Convention on Wednesday.

GREENE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—The Greene County delegates appointed on Saturday stand three for Ridgway and one for Beveridge.

JOHNSON AND MASSAC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—Advices from the Johnson and Massac County Conventions, held on Saturday, say both counties instructed their delegates for Ridgway for Governor.

PIKE COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., May 15.—The Republican County Convention held to-day was largely attended, and very harmonious. Seven delegates were appointed to the State Convention. They go with instructions other than to vote as a unit. A resolution was enthusiastically adopted indorsing A. C. Matthews for Governor.

HENRY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 15.—The Republicans of Henry County to-day nominated H. Hutton for Circuit Clerk, William Vanlee for Sheriff, S. W. Milchrist for State's Attorney, and A. P. Fox for the General Assembly. The Congressional delegates were instructed for Lieutenant-Governor. State delegates were left free. They are regarded as for Cullom, Vinton, Needles, Campbell, and Barlow.

IOWA.

THE DEMOCRACY.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 15.—The Democratic State Convention meets here Wednesday morning. Quite a number of prominent Democrats are already here, among them Ed Campbell, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Chesapeake are here in small force for a large attendance. The feeling is strongly against any instructions on the Presidency, but there are strong Hendricks indications among all now here, leaders and followers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMELLS OF CORRUPTION.

TERRA HAUTE, Ind., May 1.—The *Journal* of this city to-morrow calls upon the State Democratic Central Committee to investigate the charges of corruption against Supreme Judges who are on the ticket for re-election, and urges that they be forced to step down and out if the charges are established. The *Journal* is Democratic.

LOCAL POLITICS.

ELEVENTH WARD.

NO SHOW FOR BEVERIDGE.

A meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club was held at Martine's Hall last evening, President Hammond in the chair, and William Kerr Secretary.

The first order of business was to arrange some financial matters, and this being completed, Mr. Ferrier moved that the Club proceed to the nomination of delegates to the County Convention, to be voted for at the primary election.

George Sherwood amended the motion so that the First, Second, and Third Precincts should be entitled to three delegates each, and the Fourth Precinct to two delegates.

The amendment was accepted by the mover of the original motion, and the motion was reduced to writing.

FIRST PRECINCT.

The motion was adopted, and it was determined that the nominations should be made by precincts, when W. Emerson, A. F. Miner, S. C. Stover, and H. S. Alvin were nominated for the First Precinct.

It was agreed to elect the nominees by a viva voce vote, when some one urged the name of A. F. Miner for adoption.

Mr. Carter said he wanted to know how Mr. Miner stood on the Gubernatorial question before his name was presented—whether he was for or against Beveridge. He believed it would be suicidal to nominate Beveridge, and he wanted each candidate for delegate to the County Convention to put himself on record before he was selected.

F. A. Riddle introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Club is opposed to the nomination of John L. Beveridge for the Governor of Illinois.

Willard Woodard was opposed to the resolution. He was not in favor of any of the candidates for Governor that had been spoken of having a show, but would be sprung in the next week. He was a self-forgetting man, courageous and above suspicion, who will appoint men to office on merit and reserve only one.

Col. Higginson, of Rhode Island, said the party was tottering from its very strength, but a little stirring up would do it no harm.

William Welsh, of Philadelphia, said it was a question whether we were slaves or not. He thought not. The people were in hands of wily politicians, and required to be shaken over the bottomless pit before they would act. When men were in office to save the country, and must have them, or we had better apply for annexation to Canada.

Mr. Schurz announced that the Committee had ordnance duties and could not report this evening. The address was being drawn up to the people of the United States, but was not ready yet; also some resolutions.

The conference adjourned until to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS.

THE INFLATIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 15.—Up to date there is no indication of a crowd at the approaching National Independent Convention. Only two delegates have put in an appearance—Ben. Singleton, of Springfield, Ill., and Anson Wolcott, of this State, a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. William Allen, of Ohio, is also named in connection with the nomination for the Presidency, but Butler and Booth seem to grow in favor as the ticket.

DEMOCRATIC DISSATISFACTION.

It is rumored that the Democratic State Central Committee have been called to meet soon to take some measures by which Judge Buskirk can be put off the ticket as a candidate for Supreme Court Judge, and as to the advisability of indicting the other judicial candidates to go off with him—all on account of the recent exposures of the lavish and wasteful expenditure of money by the Court.

HENDRICKS.

Private advices received here to-day from Washington state that Gov. Hendricks has withdrawn from the race for the Democratic nomination at St. Louis. He is not in the city, and cannot be interviewed.

STATE POLITICS.

ILLINOIS.

COL. HARLOW'S RESIDENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 13.—As there is considerable discussion going on in the papers, as well as among the people, regarding the residence of Col. George H. Harlow, candidate for renomination to the office of Secretary of State, before the Republican Convention soon to assemble, permit me to offer, in solution and settlement of the matter, the following letter from Col. Harlow, copied from the files of the *Daily Journal* of April 13, 1869, accepting the nomination of the Republican party of this city for the office of Mayor. Since to be Mayor, one must be both a citizen and an elector, this letter would seem to put a quietus on the pretensions of Tazewell County, regarding the Colonel's residence:

SPRINGFIELD, April 12, 1869.—*C. W. Matheny, Esq., Chairman Republican City Committee*—DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date, informing me that the Republican Central Committee has chosen me as the standard-bearer of the Republican party, in the municipal election to be held to-morrow. This tender of the nomination for Mayor of the City of Springfield is an honor unsolicited and unexpected by me; but, never having declined to do my duty towards my country, or the political faith which I have had the honor of being connected for many years, I cannot now shrink from the performance, imposed as it has been, by the representatives of the Republican party. I therefore accept the nomination, well knowing the great responsibility resting upon the executive of a city like ours. If elected to the onerous and responsible position of Mayor, it will be my endeavor, to the best of my knowledge and ability, to perform my duties in such a manner as will redound not only to the credit of the party nominating me, but also to the entire satisfaction of all our citizens, irrespective of party. Reform in the management and retrenchment in the expenditures of the City Government will be my aim. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE H. HARLOW.

At the time of the writing of the above letter Col. Harlow was a clerk in the office of Secretary of State, under Mr. Rummel. Yours truly,

ROTATION.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Permit me to state publicly, what I have repeatedly said and written to friends (for whose suggestion of me I am grateful), that I am not a candidate for nomination for the Lieutenant-Governorship by the forthcoming Convention.

Respectfully, THOMAS B. BRYAN.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 15.—The Republican delegates from this city to attend the County Convention at Ottawa to-morrow and participate in the election of delegates to the Congressional and State Conventions are untrammeled by pledges or instructions.

THE OUTLOOK FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—All interest to-day centres in the political situation. The friends of Gov. Beveridge and Secretary Harlow are alarmed at the prospect of their defeat. News continues to come in favorable to the nomination of Cullom, and Scroggs' friends are very enthusiastic over his gallant race, and what is regarded as the certainty of his success. Ruts is here to-day from a thorough canvass of the State, and reports his prospects as very flattering. Lippincott and Edsall are reported as making a very active canvass, with every chance of success. Shuman appears to be the coming man for Lieutenant-Governor.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

PONTIAC, Ill., May 15.—The Town of Pontiac, which sends ten delegates to the County Republican Convention, which meets here next Wednesday, held their caucus in the Court-House Saturday afternoon last. The meeting was quite harmonious, and the majority of the delegates, though uninstructed, are thought to be for Cullom and Scrogge. A large attendance is expected at the Republican County Convention on Wednesday.

GREENE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—The Greene County delegates appointed on Saturday stand three for Ridgway and one for Beveridge.

JOHNSON AND MASSAC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—Advices from the Johnson and Massac County Conventions, held on Saturday, say both counties instructed their delegates for Ridgway for Governor.

PIKE COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., May 15.—The Republican County Convention held to-day was largely attended, and very harmonious. Seven delegates were appointed to the State Convention. They go with instructions other than to vote as a unit. A resolution was enthusiastically adopted indorsing A. C. Matthews for Governor.

HENRY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 15.—The Republicans of Henry County to-day nominated H. Hutton for Circuit Clerk, William Vanlee for Sheriff, S. W. Milchrist for State's Attorney, and A. P. Fox for the General Assembly. The Congressional delegates were instructed for Lieutenant-Governor. State delegates were left free. They are regarded as for Cullom, Vinton, Needles, Campbell, and Barlow.

IOWA.

THE DEMOCRACY.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 15.—The Democratic State Convention meets here Wednesday morning. Quite a number of prominent Democrats are already here, among them Ed Campbell, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Chesapeake are here in small force for a large attendance. The feeling is strongly against any instructions on the Presidency, but there are strong Hendricks indications among all now here, leaders and followers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMELLS OF CORRUPTION.

TERRA HAUTE, Ind., May 1.—The *Journal* of this city to-morrow calls upon the State Democratic Central Committee to investigate the charges of corruption against Supreme Judges who are on the ticket for re-election, and urges that they be forced to step down and out if the charges are established. The *Journal* is Democratic.

LOCAL POLITICS.

ELEVENTH WARD.

NO SHOW FOR BEVERIDGE.

A meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club was held at Martine's Hall last evening, President Hammond in the chair, and William Kerr Secretary.

The first order of business was to arrange some financial matters, and this being completed, Mr. Ferrier moved that the Club proceed to the nomination of delegates to the County Convention, to be voted for at the primary election.

George Sherwood amended the motion so that the First, Second, and Third Precincts should be entitled to three delegates each, and the Fourth Precinct to two delegates.

The amendment was accepted by the mover of the original motion, and the motion was reduced to writing.

FIRST PRECINCT.

The motion was adopted, and it was determined that the nominations should be made by precincts, when W. Emerson, A. F. Miner, S. C. Stover, and H. S. Alvin were nominated for the First Precinct.

It was agreed to elect the nominees by a viva voce vote, when some one urged the name of A. F. Miner for adoption.

Mr. Carter said he wanted to know how Mr. Miner stood on the Gubernatorial question before his name was presented—whether he was for or against Beveridge. He believed it would be suicidal to nominate Beveridge, and he wanted each candidate for delegate to the County Convention to put himself on record before he was selected.

F. A. Riddle introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Club is opposed to the nomination of John L. Beveridge for the Governor of Illinois.

Willard Woodard was opposed to the resolution. He was not in favor of any of the candidates for Governor that had been spoken of having a show, but would be sprung in the next week. He was a self-forgetting man, courageous and above suspicion, who will appoint men to office on merit and reserve only one.

Col. Higginson, of Rhode Island, said the party was tottering from its very strength, but a little stirring up would do it no harm.

William Welsh, of Philadelphia, said it was a question whether we were slaves or not. He thought not. The people were in hands of wily politicians, and required to be shaken over the bottomless pit before they would act. When men were in office to save the country, and must have them, or we had better apply for annexation to Canada.

Mr. Schurz announced that the Committee had ordnance duties and could not report this evening. The address was being drawn up to the people of the United States, but was not ready yet; also some resolutions.

The conference adjourned until to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS.

THE INFLATIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 15.—Up to date there is no indication of a crowd at the approaching National Independent Convention. Only two delegates have put in an appearance—Ben. Singleton, of Springfield, Ill., and Anson Wolcott, of this State, a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. William Allen, of Ohio, is also named in connection with the nomination for the Presidency, but Butler and Booth seem to grow in favor as the ticket.

DEMOCRATIC DISSATISFACTION.

It is rumored that the Democratic State Central Committee have been called to meet soon to take some measures by which Judge Buskirk can be put off the ticket as a candidate for Supreme Court Judge, and as to the advisability of indicting the other judicial candidates to go off with him—all on account of the recent exposures of the lavish and wasteful expenditure of money by the Court.

HENDRICKS.

Private advices received here to-day from Washington state that Gov. Hendricks has withdrawn

WASHINGTON.

That $10,000,000 Silver Resolution Defeated in the House.

The Negative Vote Composed Largely of Southern Democrats.

A Resolution Complimentary to Secretary Bristow Offered in the House.

Opening Testimony in the Louisiana Investigation.

Rumor that Mr. Jewell Is About to Leave the Cabinet.

SILVER CHANGE.

THE $10,000,000 RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—In the House this morning the Frost resolution authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 of silver in exchange for greenbacks, the latter to be reissued upon receipt of a like amount of fractional currency, was rejected—yeas, 135; nays, 73; two-thirds not voting. This was the resolution designed to relieve the stringency in small change. The negative vote upon this resolution was composed, with one or two exceptions, of members from the South and West, mostly Democrats. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.		
Adams,	Henkle,	Pratt,
Bagby,	Hewitt (Mo.),	Rainey,
Bagley, J. H.	Hewitt (Ala.),	Randall,
Ballou,	Hill,	Keagan,
Banks,	Hoar,	Reilly, John,
Banning,	Hoskins,	Robbins (Pa.)
Beebe,	Jenks,	Rose (N. J.),
Bell,	Joyce,	Ross,
Blair,	Kehr,	Sampson,
Bradley,	Ketchum,	Scales,
Brown (Kan.),	Landers (Conn.),	Schleicher,
Buckner,	Lapham,	Schumaker,
Burchard (Ill.),	Leavenworth,	Smalls,
Burchard (Wis.),	LeMoyne,	Smith (Pa.)
Burleigh,	Levy,	Strait,
Candler,	Lewis,	Stuart,
Cannon,	Lord,	Tarbox,
Caswell,	Lynch,	Teese,
Caulfield,	Lynde,	Thompson,
Clymer,	Mackey (S. C.),	Throckmorton,
Cochrane,	Mackey (Penn.),	Townsend (Pa.),
Conger,	Marsh,	Tufts,
Cowan,	MacDougall,	Van Vorhes,
Crapo,	McCrary,	Waddell,
Cutler,	McDill,	Walt,
Danford,	Metcalfe,	Walker (N. Y.),
Dennison,	Milnor,	Wallace (S. C.),
Davy,	Mills,	Wallace (Pa.),
Durand,	Money,	Ward,
Ellis,	Monroe,	Wells (Md.),
Felton,	Morey,	Wells (Miss.),
Freeman,	Morrison,	Wheeler,
Frost,	Mutchler,	White,
Garfield,	Norton,	Wigginton,
Ganse,	O'Brien,	Willard,
Davis,	Odell,	Williams, A. S.
Hale,	O'Neill,	Williams (Wis),
Hamilton (N. J.)	Page,	Williams (Ala.),
Hancock,	Parsons,	Williams, W. B.
Hardenbergh,	Payne,	Willis,
Harris (Mass.),	Phillips (Mo.)	Wilson (Ia.),
Hartridge,	Piper,	Wood (Pa.),
Haymond,	Plaisted,	Woodburn,
Headee,	Potter,	Young—135.
	Powell,	
	NAYS.	
Ainsworth,	Egbert,	Phillips (Kan.),
Anderson,	Evans,	Poppleton,
Atkins,	Faulkner,	Rice,
Baker (Ind.),	Finley,	Riddle,
Bland,	Franklin,	Robbins (N. C.),
Blount,	Fuller,	Sener,
Boone,	Garfield,	Smith (Ga.),
Bright,	Gunter,	Southard,
Brown (Ky.),	Hamilton (Ind.),	Shanks,
Cabell,	Harris (Ga.),	Springer,
Caldwell (Ala.),	Harris (Va.),	Stone,
Caldwell (Tenn.)	Hartsell,	Terry,
Campbell,	Hatcher,	Tucker,
Cason,	Holman,	Turner,
Cobb,	Hopkins,	Vance (N. C.),
Cook,	Hopkins,	Vance (O.),
Culberson,	House,	Vance (N. C.),
Davis,	Hunton,	Walker (Va.),
DeBolt,	Hyman,	Walsh,
Dibrell,	Jones (Ky.),	Whitthorne,
Dobbins,	Landers (Ind.),	Williams (Ind.),
Douglas,	McMahon,	Winans,
Dunnell,	Milliken,	Wood (N. Y.),
Durham,	Morgan,	Yates—73.
Eden,		

NEW ORLEANS.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Representative Morey, a Boston boy, who has represented the Fifth District of Louisiana since 1869, has been to-day the mark against which the Louisiana Investigating Committee of the House has brought a well-charged witness to bear testimony. The name of this witness is Seelye. He is a discharged special agent of the Post-Office Department, and he also acted as a Deputy United States Marshal in Louisiana in 1874. Since his discharge from office he has concocted an ingenious statement concerning Louisiana politics, with just enough truth about it to give apparent credence to a great deal of falsehood. This he has tried to dispose of to Republicans and to Democrats, and he has used it to extort money from Morey during the recent contest for his seat.

UNABLE TO CONTINUE HIS BLACKMAILING OPERATIONS,

he came here last week, and made an arrangement to unload before the Louisiana Investigating Committee, after the preparation of a careful line of questions calculated to elicit the testimony which he declined to give. The first portion of this testimony was about fraudulent United States pay-rolls in Louisiana, to which he could only allude to in general terms, as he did not desire to criminate himself. He then proceeded to show how Mr. Morey carried his election to Congress in 1874, by having a military force subject to his (Morey's) orders and by the issue of illegal warrants for the arrest of leading Democrats, who were imprisoned until after election. On one occasion he testified that Morey made arrangements with him to take a troublesome negro opponent into the woods and shoot him, which he reported to Morey had been done.

Morey's friends declare that they will produce witnesses of the highest respectability and ability, who will prove that Seelye is an infamous character, unworthy of belief, and that his testimony is absolutely untrue.

To the Western Associated Press.

SEELYE'S YARN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The Special Committee to investigate the Federal offices in Louisiana to-day examined Maj. Seelye. He refused to testify in regard to the charges in the Custom-House at New Orleans on the ground that he would criminate himself by so doing, and the Chairman of the Committee was directed to apply to the Attorney-General for the necessary papers granting him immunity. As to other matters, witness testified that there was a defalcation of $68,000 in the New Orleans Post-Office during Lowell's administration. Lowell, with his Deputy and cashier, were arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 each, but were not prosecuted. Lowell turned over to the bondsmen of about $30,000 worth of property, which was afterwards returned to him. The defalcation was finally compromised for $7,000. He further testified that Congressman Money told him (witness) that the only way to settle the matter was to steal the bond, and requested witness to do so. There were ten bondsmen who were assessed some $3,000 each to secure the compromise.

Seelye also testified that Jewett, then Commissioner of the Circuit Court, gave him a warrant against twenty men in Morey's district. Morey erased the names of all but two, whom he instructed Seelye to take to Monroe, and put them in jail till after the election. A warrant was also given to him for Isaac Newton Glover, upon which, by Morey's verbal instructions given Seelye in the presence of Jewett, he was to take into the woods and kill. Glover was not arrested because a writ of habeas corpus required Seelye to remain with other prisoners.

Seelye said he did not intend to kill Glover, but left Morey under the impression that he would do so. The United States Marshal and cavalry in the district were moved by Morey's directions. He furnished a list of his appointments, and ordered the troops to be at such points on a day before the polls, as he was afraid to go without such guard. Seelye sold to Morey orders and telegrams received from him (Morey) for $600

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Quiet Opening of the Week in Financial Circles.

New York Exchange Easy—Light Country Movement of Currency.

The Produce Markets Generally Higher—Provisions Irregular.

An Important Advance in the Price of Wheat.

The Latest Marine Intelligence—Arrivals and Departures of Vessels.

FINANCIAL.

The transactions of the banks were not heavy, nor of more than ordinary importance. The applications for loans were limited almost entirely to the current requirements of the regular customers of the banks. The absence of new enterprises among the applications for accommodation is marked here as elsewhere. There are very few outside borrowers of a standing acceptable to the banks. The supply of good paper is restricted. The wholesale business is quiet in all its branches, and little new paper is made there. The banks have a surplus of loanable resources that is at the service of acceptable applicants, but there are not enough of these to give employment to their funds. The loan market is consequently in a condition of almost midsummer ease.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers, with concessions to desirable independent borrowers.

On the street, rates are 6@18 per cent. The demand for good paper is ahead of the supply.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium.

The orders from the country for currency were light again.

The clearings were $3,300,000.

THE NEW CONSOLIDATED CANADIAN BANK.

The Toronto *Globe*, of the 11th inst., states that the union of the City Bank of Montreal and the Royal Canadian of Toronto became a *fait accompli* on the preceding day. Mr. J. B. Renny and Mr. Thomas McCraken were appointed joint cashiers, one to reside in Montreal, the other in Toronto.

UNUSUAL EASE IN THE LONDON MONEY-MARKET.

Since the reduction in the Bank rate of discount last week to 2 per cent, the money-market has assumed a still easier appearance, and, were it possible, a still lower official minimum might be looked forward to. But although the Bank rate is at the low figure of 2 per cent, the Bank is still underbid by the open market, the best short-dated and three-months' bills being taken at 1¼ per cent. It is even said that choice parcels of bills have been discounted at ⅝ per cent, while in the Stock Exchange it has been found impossible to lend money for short periods upon Government security. The demand experienced for money is, in fact, upon a very restricted scale in all quarters, and there appears to be no indications of a change from that unsatisfactory condition of affairs. The caution exercised in commercial circles causes the financial requirements of the mercantile community to be very limited, and with no prospect of any immediate improvement in trade, there is no hope that the supply of mercantile paper will increase. The serious failures of last year have naturally had an important influence in fostering a spirit of extreme caution, and there is still great indisposition to depart from this policy. The effect, however, of the cautious trading of the last few months ought to be beneficial. So many reckless firms have now been weeded out, whilst many firms prone to speculative operations have been compelled to trade within legitimate bounds, that a sounder condition of affairs must certainly exist, and in this respect it will be admitted that we are in a much better position than we were at this period last year.—*London Correspondence Financial Chronicle, May 13.*

PAYING OUT SILVER.

In New York the Treasury has again changed its orders respecting silver payments. On Thursday last it stopped paying on currency checks and drafts; Friday it resumed, limiting the amount which the holder of any check or draft can get to $400. This did not affect the premium on small change, which was as high as 3 per cent, and in places as low as 1½ per cent, closing at 2@3 per cent.

THE AUTUMN MONEY MARKET.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* thinks that there is no reason to expect anything except an easy money market until next autumn. Very much will then depend on whether the legal-tender notes deposited with the United States Treasurer to retire bank-note circulation (which the banks have given up) are kept locked up in the Treasury or are used as cash by the United States Treasurer. If they are locked up, as properly they should be, then we may expect a stringent money market in the autumn; otherwise, a comfortably easy market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	122¾	123¼
United States 5-20s of '65	118¾	[illegible]
5-20s of '65—January and July	118¾	119
5-20s of '67—January and July	120¾	121
5-20s of '68—January and July	122¾	122¾
10-40s	118	118¾
United States new 5s of '81	116¾	117¼
United States currency 6s	127¾	....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 112@112¼.

Greenbacks were 89¼@88⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty day.	Sight.
Paris—francs	516¼	513¾
Germany	95¼	96¼
Belgium	516¼	513¾
Holland	40⅝	41
Switzerland	516¼	513¾
Sweden, etc	....	27
Austria	....	45¼
Amsterdam	40⅝	40¾

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	105¼*	105*
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	105¼*	105*
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	105¼*	105*
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (short)	104*	105*
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (long)	105¼*	105¾*
West Park 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	....	97*
North Chicago 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	....	95*

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	142	....
City Railway, West Side	143	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 ⅌ cent certificates	102½*	103*
City Railway, North Side	121	123
Traders' Insurance Co	127	130
Chamber of Commerce	76	78
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co	....	130
Exposition stock (old)	35	40
Exposition stock (new)	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Gold opened and closed at 112⅛, with sales in the interim at 112⅜. Carrying rates 1@3. Loans were also made to flat.

Governments firm and higher, with an active demand.

Railroad bonds firm.

State securities were dull.

Stocks dull and featureless. Prices were a little off. Transactions were only 68,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Western Union, 14,000 Erie, and 21,000 Lake Shore.

Money market easy; 2@3½. Prime mercantile paper 4@6.

Custom receipts, $448,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $216,000.

Clearings, $16,000,000.

Sterling, 488¼@489¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122¾	New 5s	117¼
Coupons, '65	114¾	10-40s, reg	117¾
New	118¾	10-40s, coupons	118¾
Coupons, '67	121	Currencies	129
Coupons, '68	122¾		

STOCKS.

Western Union	66¾	New Jersey Central	94¼
Quicksilver	13¾	Rock Island	105¾
Quicksilver pfd	20	St. Paul	38
Pacific Mail	20¾	St. Paul pfd	64¼
Mariposa	6¾	Wabash	2¾
Mariposa pfd	10	Wabash pfd	3
Adams Express	87¾	Fort Wayne	102¾
Wells-Fargo	82¼	Terre Haute	4
American Express	70	Terre Haute pfd	13
New York Central	110¾	Chicago & Alton	98
Erie	14¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	104¼
Erie pfd	19	Del. & Lackawanna	107¾
Harlem	138	A. & P. Telegraph	17¾
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	13¾
Michigan Central	48	Atlantic & Pacific pfd	2¼
Panama	126¾	Indiana Central	4¼
Union Pacific stock	62¼	Chicago, B. & Q	117¼
Lake Shore	55¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	4¾
Illinois Central	95¾	Central Pacific bonds	107¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93¾	Union Pacific bonds	105
Northwestern	39¾	U. Pac. land-grant	99¼
Northwestern pfd	57¾	U. Pac. sinking-fund	91¼
C., C., C. & I	46		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	43¾	Virginia 6s, new	31
Tennessee 6s, new	41	Missouri 6s	105¼
Virginia 6s, old	31		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The following are the latest quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Consolid'd Virginia	74¼	Crown Point	18¾
California	79¾	Yellow Jacket	33¾
Ophir	55¾	Alpha	55¾
Chollar	90	Belcher	20
Savage	18	Confidence	19¾
Mexican	31¾	Sierra Nevada	16¾
Imperial	5¾	Exchequer	19¾
Best & Belcher	56¾	Overman	62¾
Hale & Norcross	59	Justice	27¾
Gould & Curry	17¾	Caledonia	8¾

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 15.—CONSOLS—Money and account, 96 5-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 104¾; '67s, 109¾; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 106¼; New York Central, 99; Erie, 13¾; preferred, 22.

PARIS, May 15.—Rentes, 105f 20c.

FRANKFORT, May 15.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New 5s, 102¾.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, May 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Rhodes av, 84 ft s of Thirty-third st, w f, 80x150 ft, dated May 13	$ 3,000
Ashland av, 83¾ ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 27¾x145 ft, dated Feb. 7	800
Calumet av, 320 9-10 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 25x161½ ft, dated May 3	2,500
Fullerton av, 96 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 48x100 ft, dated May 2	650
Lasalle st, 145 ft s of Polk st, e f, 48x125 ft, dated May 12	10,000
Jackson st, 75 ft w of Sacramento st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 12	900
State st, 80 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 80x171 6-10 ft; also, Third av, 80 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 80x100 ft, dated May 11 (Joel Ellis to Isaac M. Doggett)	150,000
Vernon av, [illegible] ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 44x132 ft, dated May 11	4,400
Kroger st, [illegible] ft n w of [illegible] av, n e f, undivided ½ of [illegible] ft, dated May 13	1,800
Portland av, [illegible] ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, [illegible] ft, dated May 4	1,275
Mattison st, [illegible] ft s w of Milwaukee av, n w f, 24x110 ft, dated April 21, 1876	600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Babetta st, [illegible] ft e of Racine av, n f, 25x124¾ ft, dated May 13	600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Belleview av, [illegible] ft of Forty-third st, e f, [illegible] ft, dated May 6	4,500
Belleview av, [illegible] ft of Forty-third st, e f, [illegible], dated March 1	3,600
Drexel av boulevard, [illegible] ft s of Brook st, w f, [illegible], dated March [illegible]	3,500
Drexel av boulevard, [illegible] ft s of Forty-first st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Feb. 8	8,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	13,047	10,242	15,749	10,151
Wheat, bu	68,510	58,900	187,015	41,528
Corn, bu	129,945	27,180	173,620	20,285
Oats, bu	41,720	35,735	50,822	11,190
Rye, bu	1,130	.....	800	.....
Barley, bu	5,210	3,130	11,031	2,025
G. seed, lbs	139,370	59,365	347,317	103,247
F. seed, lbs	145,280	.....	59,100	.....
B. corn, lbs	20,000	38,240	28,700	40,000
C. meats	256,625	40,405	1,160,944	602,625
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	57	50
Beef, brls	.....	.....	67	90
Pork, bls	2	250	410	526
Lard, lbs	81,590	414	697,590	138,320
Tallow, lbs	5,520	20,213	116,300	40,390
Butter, lbs	58,539	33,028	124,765	6,000
L. hogs, No	6,152	4,047	2,683	4,135
Cattle, No	1,558	505	4,714	2,501
Sheep, No	598	65	407	.....
Hides, lbs	173,175	135,705	225,760	194,665
H. wines, brls	219	101	217	52
Wool, lbs	186,913	388,936	305,720	468,929
Potatoes, bu	127	5,278	385	2,642
Coal, tons	3,527	.....	292	.....
Hay, tons	60	113	40	12
Lumber, m	3,899	5,102	2,175	2,162
Shingles, m	3,574	3,350	1,185	1,257
Salt, brls	4,767	70	2,292	800
Poultry, lbs	.....	11,027	.....	.....
Poultry, coops	44	145	.....	.....
Game, pkgs	.....	6	.....	.....
Eggs, pkgs	1,869	1,753	1,180	437
Cheese, boxes	950	1,561	182	110
G. apples, brls	144	148	.....	162
Beans, bu	663	446	2	.....

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 7,056 bu wheat, 2,513 bu corn, 2,766 bu oats, 675 bu rye, 461 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store yesterday morning: 16 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 27 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 14 cars No. 2 do (including 4 in Neely's), 19 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (86 wheat); 32 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed corn, 91 cars and 18,000 bu No. 2 do, 7 cars new mixed do, 49 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (181 corn); 6 cars white oats, 16 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (27 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye; 8 cars No. 2 barley, 8 cars No. 3 do. Total (314 cars), 149,000 bu. Inspected out: 135,357 bu wheat, 136,335 bu corn, 41,315 bu oats, 345 bu rye, 320 bu barley.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	51,566	210,330	840,158	352,131
By canal	.....	23,460	.....	.....
To Buffalo	1,000	274,470	154,807	190,350
To Erie	2,100	.....	22,090	.....
To Ogdensburg	.....	50	24,840	.....
To Huron	1,098	.....	27,920	.....
To other U. S. ports	201	14,074	5,438	4,905
To Kingston	.....	21,282	42,979	.....
To Collingwood	.....	.....	17,470	.....
To other Canadian ports	.....	12,185	.....	.....
Totals	56,015	555,801	1,151,406	547,386
Taken for city	.....	44,591	3,855	2,906

Also 7,935 bu rye and 18,686 bu barley shipped by rail.

The leading produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, with fair activity. The lead was taken by wheat, which was excited, chiefly as a consequence of foreign news, and the other markets followed suit. The fears of a war on Turkey seem to be stimulating European buyers to lay in supplies, so as to be ready for the higher prices which would inevitably follow such a war if that war were of any but the briefest duration. Eastern buyers took the same view of the situation, and Western dealers were affected in a similar way. Some doubt was expressed in regard to the truth of the quotations of a higher Liverpool, the reason advanced being that Monday is not a market day there. But it is scarcely open to doubt that English wheat-buyers advanced their limits to correspondents on this side of the Atlantic, giving permission to buy at an advance of about 1½c per bu from Saturday's prices. They have held off a long time, viewing the rather large accumulations at principal points as very good reason for not being in a hurry to buy. But it is not improbable that even without a war in Europe or Asia this assumed plethora of stocks would have been found to be only artificially, as France, from which country Great Britain expected to obtain considerable quantities, is now buying for the supply of her own needs, and *with* a war, the apparent surplus would be absorbed as rapidly as ice evaporates under a July sun. Meanwhile our receipts of all kinds of grain continue to be unusually light, especially if we leave out of the account the grain that is only billed through here, and our stocks are rapidly decreasing.

The discussion of the question of storage and transfer charges at this point, as affecting the volume of the breadstuffs movement in this city, was dropped some four months ago, but bids fair to be resumed at an early day. The discrimination against this city is even greater now than it was when rail freights were not far from double the present figures, which shows that railroad rates have not so much to do with the difficulty as was formerly supposed. There must be a change in Chicago or we will lose our trade.

Jobbers of dry goods were only fairly busy, the inquiry being chiefly in the shape of small orders for reassortment. Prices showed little change from former quotations, ruling steady. Groceries were ordered on a generous scale, and the market again presented a firm and healthy tone. The butter market was liberally supplied, and under a slack demand values were depressed. Cheese also was dull and lower, declining a ¼c. In the fish market there was nothing new. Dried fruits continue in fairly active demand, and are held firmly, stocks of most kinds being reduced to very moderate dimensions. The coal and wood trade was inactive, with prices weak and unsettled. Bagging was quiet and steady. There was a fair business doing in paints and oils at well sustained prices. Carbon was ¼c higher; otherwise the quotations were unchanged. Tobacco was firm. Teas were quiet and easy.

The wholesale lumber market was active and steady. The yard trade continues moderate. The demand for building materials continues light, and prices are easy, common brick being down to $4.50@5.00 per m. Lime and cement were unchanged. The wool market continues dull, and prices are irregular, there being little demand for wool, and some on hand which holders are anxious to close out, hence prices are sometimes shaded. Broom-corn was steady and in fair request, both on Eastern and Western account. Hides were steady. Seeds were dull all round and lower. Poultry was salable at recent prices, and eggs were dull and easier. Green fruits were in good request and steady, strawberries being stronger. Large receipts of strawberries are expected this week.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged at 2¼c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Rail cars were in fair demand; quoted at 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 lbs, the business being limited by the scarcity of ocean freight room. Engagements were made for 70,000 bu wheat and 275,000 bu corn.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago Customs May 15, 1876: Barnum Bros., 2 cases water-colors; Block & Arnstein, 6 cases looking-glass plates; North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, 103 2164-2240 Spiegel iron; E. L. Brand, 1 case steel plates; William Finkler & Sons, 7 cases dry-goods; Kantzler & Hargi's, 10 cases cigars; Briggs & Bro., 10 sacks seed; George W. Sheldon, 2 hhds, 1 cask wine, 1 case medicine; J. W. Doane & Co., 958 bags pepper; Field, Leiter & Co., 3 cases dry-goods. Amount duties collected, $3,087.86.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABORD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending May 13, '76.	Week ending May 6, '76.	Week ending May 15, '75.
Flour, brls	37,059	62,810	61,423
Wheat, bu	556,966	1,065,956	168,705
Corn, bu	1,114,536	1,288,165	761,125
Oats, bu	....	9,779	....
Rye, bu	40,666	....	....

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active, and averaged higher, but the speculative articles were very irregular, the early advance bringing out large offerings, which induced a reaction. This was partially due to the posting of a report that the summer packing (since March 1) in this city foots up 396,856 head of hogs.

STOCKS—The following are the returns of packers and warehousemen of the stocks of the various descriptions of hog product on hand in this city on the dates named, as reported to the Secretary of the Pork-Packers' Association:

	May 15, 1876.	April 15, 1876.	May 15, 1875.
Clear pork, brls	378	308	10
Mess pork, brls	74,754	101,120	103,401
M. O. pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	205
P. mess pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fam. mess pork, brls	[illegible]	1,173	474
Ex. prime pork, brls	[illegible]	175	[illegible]
Lard, steamed, tcs	53,201	67,020	37,547
S. P. hams, tcs	10,061	23,104	28,282
S. P. hams, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon hams, brls	70,459	[illegible]	101,001
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. S. shoulders, lbs	2,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	6,815,[illegible]
Cumberlands, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The stocks of meats in packers' hands are included. Lard in manufacturers' hands also included.

MESS PORK—Was active and irregularly higher. The market advanced 50c per brl before noon, and then fell back 30c, closing 17½@20c above Saturday's latest prices. Sales were reported of 250 brls cash at $21.00; 5,000 brls seller June at $20.90@21.40; and 10,250 brls seller July at $21.20@21.62½. Total, 15,500 brls. The market closed steady at $21.10@21.20 cash, according to weight; $21.10@21.12½ seller May; $21.10@21.15 seller June; $21.20@21.22½ seller July; and nominally at $21.30@21.50 seller August. Seller the year was nominal at $17.75@18.00.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $19.75@20.00, and extra at $15.50@16.00.

LARD—Was active and irregular, advancing 20@25c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with a reported rise of 1s in Liverpool, but weakened afterwards to 2½@5c above the closing prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 750 tcs cash at $12.60@12.65; 5,000 tcs seller June at $12.50@12.72½; 13,750 tcs seller July at $12.62½@12.85; and 250 tcs seller August at $12.85. Total, 19,750 tcs. The market closed dull at $12.50 cash or seller May; $12.50 seller June; $12.62½@12.65 seller July; and at $12.75 seller August.

MEATS—Were quiet and firmer. The only transactions reported were 300,000 lbs short ribs at $10.80 seller June, and $11.05 seller July. There was a little other demand for shipment, but at lower prices than holders were willing to accept. Shoulders were quoted dull. The following was the closing range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long clear.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	7¼	10⅝	10¾	11
Boxed	7⅝	10⅞	11	11¼
May	7¼	....	10¾	11
June	7¼	....	10¾	11
July	7¼	....	11	11¼
Bacon, cash	8	....	12	12¾

Long and short clears at 11c cash, and 11¼c seller July, boxed; sweet pickled hams, 12@13c; Cumberlands, 10¼@10¾c, cash or seller April; long-cut hams, 12@13c, boxed; bacon hams, 14@15c.

GREASE—Was quiet at 6@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.50@10.75 for mess, $11.50@11.75 for extra mess, and $22.50@23.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8@8¼c for city, and 7¼@8c for country lots.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in better demand for all grades of spring extras, and most holders insisted on an advance of about 12½c per brl, which was obtained in some cases. The stocks are light, and flour had been marked but slightly during the past three weeks. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters, partly at $6.05; 1,775 brls spring extras, partly at $4.50@5.50; and 100 brls spring superfines at $4.00. Total, 2,075 brls. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7.37½@7.87½; common to good do, $5.87½@7.25; shipping extras, $4.50@5.00; good do, $5.00@5.37½; choice do, $5.50@5.87½; patents do, $6.00@9.00; Minnesota, $5.00@6.75; spring superfines, $3.50@4.00; rye flour, $4.25@4.50.

BRAN—Was active and again easier, being in large supply. Sales were 90 tons, at $10.50 on track, and free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $17.50@18.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and excited, averaging 1½@1¾c higher than Saturday's range, and closed fully 3c higher, the bottom figures of Saturday being reached near the close of that day. The Beerbohm dispatch quoted wheat stronger in London and Liverpool. The later advices to other parties confirmed the news, which had been doubted by some at first, and New York was reported 2c higher, with an active demand for export, and a scarcity of ocean freight-room. In addition to this was the fact that our receipts were again light, only 86 car loads being inspected in, of which but 10 cars of straight No. 2 were received from outside the city. It was also believed that several direct shipping orders were received here from Europe. The purchases on that account were more liberal than heretofore, but they were not very large, the trading being chiefly in deliveries for next month. The shorts filled in rather freely, where they could do so, and some who filled at a loss sought to make amends by taking the other tack, the general opinion being decidedly in favor of a further advance. The reports from the seaboard during last week exhibit a falling off to the extent of nearly 50 per cent, but that is believed to be chiefly due to the scarcity of ocean freight-room, no more steamer-room being available at the moment. The Turkish difficulty is warming up buyers, and developing a good demand on the Continent of Europe as well as in Great Britain. There were, however, a good many operators willing to sell on the chances of a reaction from yesterday's excitement. Seller June opened at $1.05¼, rose to $1.06¾, fell back to $1.06¼, advanced to $1.07¾, declined to 1.06¾, and improved to $1.07¼ at the close. Seller July sold at $1.06¾@1.08¼, closing at $1.08. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, ranged nominally at $1.05@1.07¼, sold at $1.06@1.07, and closed at $1.07, for round lots, with a slight discrimination against car lots. Cash sales were reported of 129,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.06@1.07; 16,400 bu No. 3 do at 96c; 400 bu do, in Rock Island elevator, at 97c; 3,400 bu rejected do at 86c; and 800 bu by sample at 65@97c. Total, 150,400 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and firm at about 1c advance, there not being much demand, as buyers held off. The Minnesota wheat is now moving forward more freely from points on the river, but a good deal of it is billed directly to the East. Sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 1 at $1.18; 400 bu No. 2 at $1.08; 400 bu by sample at $1.10 on track; and 1,000 bu do at $1.15 free on board cars. Total, 2,800 bu.

CORN—Was active and stronger, though the more deferred deliveries were only a shade higher. There was a very good demand for shipment, under which cash lots advanced ⅝@¾c, selling at one time very nearly up to the current quotation for July. Liverpool was quoted firm, but without an advance, and New York was quiet, but the market here sympathized with wheat, and responded to the statement that corn is being exported to Europe at a lively rate, and being sent from Chicago much more rapidly than it comes in. Our stocks are now reduced to less than 600,000 bu, and will be further diminished by the large quantities for which freight room was taken yesterday. The European demand was accompanied by a better inquiry from New England points, which makes the May shorts anxious to fill, under fear of a relative scarcity at the close of this month, while the expectation of larger receipts from the country on June deliveries prevents a corresponding increase in the June quotation. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 46¾c, advanced to 47¼c, and closed firm at 47¼c, with a bare preference for car lots of fresh receipts. High mixed was in urgent demand, and closed strong at 48c. Seller June sold at 46c early. New advanced to 46¾c, and closed at 46½c. Seller July sold at 46½@47¼c, closing at 47c. Cash sales were reported of 18,000 bu high mixed at 48@48¾c; [illegible] bu new do at 48@[illegible]c; [illegible] bu No. 2 at 46¾@47¼c; 6,000 bu do at [illegible]c; [illegible] bu rejected at 42@[illegible]c; 6,000 bu do at [illegible]; 1,200 bu ears at 43@45c; 9,600 bu by sample at 42@48c on track; and 5,600 bu do at 44@48¾c free on board cars. Total, [illegible] bu.

OATS—Were rather quiet, but [illegible]c higher, in sympathy with other grain, and under a fair inquiry for cash, probably for shipment. New York was quoted dull under liberal receipts, and the local receipts were fair, but exceeded by the shipments, and the stock in store is rapidly moving out. The trading was principally in cash, which opened with small sales at 30c, then sold at 30@30¾c, and closed at 30¾c. Rejected sold at 26½c. Seller May ranged from 30¼@30¾c, and closed at 30¾@30⅞c; June opened at 30¼c, sold to 31c, and closed at 30¾@31c. July was quiet, selling at 31¾c. Cash sales were reported of 31,800 bu No. 2 at 30@30¾c; 1,800 bu rejected at 26½@26¾c; 3,400 bu by sample at 28@34c for mixed, and 36c for white on track, and 5,400 bu do at 32@40c, free on board. Total, 42,400 bu.

RYE—Was in moderate request and firmer, the offerings being small and firmly held, and the advance of wheat imparted a firm tone to the market. No. 2 sold at 65c. Cash sales include 400 bu No. 2 at 65c, and 400 bu by sample at 66c on track.

BARLEY—Was very quiet. There was some inquiry for May, but the offerings were very small, and prices advanced ¼@½c without calling out sellers, though a sale was reported just at the close. There was more pressure to sell June, as it was thought that the parties engineering the corner would throw the cash barley on the market after the May deals were provided for, and thus break it down. And it is not expected that consumers will want much more barley this season, especially as many are amply supplied already, and the warm weather will soon put a stop to malting. The receipts also continue liberal, from which fact it is inferred that considerable barley has been held back in the country for bulge in prices. But the offerings of cash yesterday were small, and probably most of the arrivals applied on previous sales, or were held off by the shorts. Seller May was offered early at 68c, and subsequently that price was bid, and at the very close a sale was made at 68c. June sold at 56¼c, and July was nominal at 57c. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 67@68c. No. 3 was in light request at 40c, and rejected was nominal at 30c. Samples were more freely offered, and there was a little more trading in them at 48@75c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 3 at 40c and 2,800 bu by sample at 48@75c, on track. Total, 4,000.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 280,000 bu, at $1.07¾@1.07⅞ for June, and $1.07¾ for July.

Mess Pork—Sales 1,250 brls seller July at $21.25@21.27½.

Lard—Sales 850 tcs at $12.55@12.60.

LATEST.

Mess pork was in only fair demand and 10c lower, closing at $21.00@21.05 for June, and $21.20@21.25 for July. Sales 2,250 brls, at $21.00@21.05 for June, and $21.20 for July.

Lard was 10c lower, with sales of 2,750 tcs, at $12.52½@12.55 for July.

Short ribs were easier. Sales 200,000 lbs seller July at 11c.

Wheat was fairly active and weak early, declining ⅜c, then advancing ⅝@⅞c, and closing strong. Seller June sold at $1.06⅝@1.07¼, closing at $1.07¼. July sold at $1.07⅝@1.07⅞, and closed at $1.07⅞. May sold at $1.06¾.

Corn was in moderate demand and stronger, selling at 46¼@46⅜c for June, and 46¾@47c for July, both closing at the outside. May sold at 47¾c.

Oats were quiet at 30¾c for June.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was quiet, closing fully 15c below the price at 1 o'clock. June closed at $20.95@21.00, and July at $21.12½@21.15, and seller the year at $17.60@18.00. Sales: 750 brls at $21.12½@21.15 for July.

Lard was quiet at $12.42½@12.45 for June and $12.52½@12.55 for July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was firmer at $2.15.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a fair inquiry at uniformly steady prices. Quotations: Choice hurl, 8@9c; No. 2 hurl, 7@8c; choice medium, 7@7½c; good medium brush, 6@6½c; fair inside and covers, 5@5½c; inferior, 4@4½c; crooked, 3@6c.

BUTTER—The supply of butter is now increasing quite rapidly, and the market yesterday developed a decidedly weaker tone. The demand was of a somewhat restricted character, and holders found it impossible to effect sales at the prices current last week. Common and medium grades suffered most, as the receipts largely consisted of those descriptions, but all grades were sensibly lower, as will be seen from the annexed quotations: Choice to fancy yellow, 26@31c; medium to good grades, 20@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—There was just a fair movement in grain bags, and a limited demand for other goods in the list. Prices were unchanged, ruling about steady, as follows: Stark A, 26c; Peerless AA, 25c; Lewiston, 24½c; Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 22½c; Amoskeag, 22½c; Otter Creek, 22½c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14½@15½c; do, 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do, double, 22@24c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and generally weak, common brick being down to $4.50@5.00. The strike has interrupted work at the brick-yards, but the supply of brick is ample, and the demand is light compared to the trade a year ago. Cements are quoted at former prices, but concessions would probably be made for a large order. We quote: Common brick, $4.50@5.00 per m; pressed do, $12.00@15.00 per m; lime in bulk, 70c per brl; do in brls, $1.00; Louisville cement, $2.00; Utica, Buffalo, and Akron cement, $1.75; Portland cement, $3.50@4.00; stucco, $2.25@2.50; New York do, $2.50; plastering-hair, 5-bu bales, $2.00.

CHEESE—Was offered at lower figures, the reduction amounting to a full ¼c. Good to prime new is now quoted at 9@10c, and poorer grades at 6@8c. The supply is increasing, while the demand remains without noticeable improvement.

COAL—Remains very dull, and an early decline in the price of anthracite may be expected. Soft descriptions comparatively are steady. We quote: Lackawanna, [illegible] Blossburg, [illegible] Indiana block, $5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, [illegible].

[illegible]—There were little demand for manufactured work of any description. [illegible] barrels are quoted at [illegible]; lard tierces at [illegible]; whisky barrels at [illegible]; and flour barrels at [illegible].

[illegible]—[illegible] and sales were made [illegible]. The offerings were liberal.

FISH—There was nothing new in the fish market. Business continues fair for the season, and under fair [illegible] the market is [illegible]. [illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—The market was without important new features. Both in domestic and foreign fruits the movement was fairly satisfactory, and prices were uniformly well sustained. Quotations were as follows:

Foreign—Dates, [illegible]; figs, layers, 13@15c; figs, drums, 11@12c; Turkish prunes, 7@7½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, [illegible]; raisins, layers, [illegible]; loose Muscatel, $3.10@3.40; Valencia, 11¼@11¾c; Zante currants, 7¾@8c; citron, 23@24c.

Domestic—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, common, 9@10c; choice, 10¼@10¾c; peaches, halves, 12¼@12½c; do, pared, 17@19c; blackberries, 11¼@12c; raspberries, 33@34c; pitted cherries, 23@24c.

Nuts—Filberts, 11@11¼c; almonds, Terragona, 19@20c; Naples walnuts, 16@17c; French walnuts, new, 11@12c; Grenoble walnuts, 14@15c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, Texas, 11¼@12c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6¼c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were steady under a fair inquiry, especially for seasonable varieties. Apples were dull, but choice fruit was held at recent prices. Strawberries were in demand and firmer. The crop of strawberries, both in this State and Michigan, promises to be immense. In this vicinity cherries will probably be abundant. The outlook for other small fruit is also flattering. The Michigan peach-orchards are looking well, and promise a good yield of fruit. The following are the quotations: Strawberries, 25@50c; gooseberries, 15@20c; good to choice apples, $4.00@4.50 per brl; Messina oranges, $5.25@6.00 per box; lemons, $5.50@6.00 per box; pineapples, $3.50@4.00 per doz; bananas, $3.00@4.50 a bunch.

GROCERIES—The week opens favorably. For Monday there was a more than ordinarily liberal volume of sales, and former prices were, with scarcely an exception, firmly sustained. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

Rice—Rangoon, 6¾@7c; Carolina, 7¾@8c; Louisiana, 6¼@7¼c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 30@31c; Java, No. 2, 27@28c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@23½c; good to prime do, 22@22¾c; common to fair, 20¾@21c; roasting, 19¼@19¾c; Singapore Java, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@24c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@11½c; crushed, 11¾@11¾c; powdered, 11¾@11¾c; granulated, 10¾@11c; A standard, 10¾c; do No. 2, 10c; B, 9¾c; extra C, 9¾@9¾c; C No. 2, 9¼@9½c; yellow C No. 1, 9¼@9½c; do No. 2, 9@9¼c; choice brown, 8¾@9c; fair to prime do, 8¼@8¾c; common do, 7¾@8c; choice molasses sugar, 8¾@8¾c; common to good do, 7¾@8¼c; New Orleans, 7¾@9c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 68@70c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@68c; do prime, 55@58c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 48@55c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 29@30c.

Spices—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 51@52c; cassia, 28@30c; pepper, 17¾@18½c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

Soaps—True Blue, 6¼c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 6@6¼c; White Rose, 6@6¼c; Royal Savon, 5¾@6c; Savon Imperial, 5¼c; Golden West, 5¼@5¾c.

Starch—Excelsior, laundry, 6¾@7c; do, gloss, 8¾@9c; do, corn, 9@9¾c; Kingsford, pure, 7¾c; do, silver gloss, 9¼@9¾c; do, corn, 10@10½c.

HAY—Timothy was in moderate request, the lower grades being easier. Prairie was unchanged. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $13.50@14.00; No. 2 do, $11.00@11.50; mixed do, $10.00; upland prairie, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 do, $8.00@8.50; sloughs, $6.50@7.00.

HIGHWINES—Were in fair demand at ½c advance on the latest quotations, though there is reason to believe that the advance actually occurred on Saturday, but was kept quiet. Sales were reported of 150 brls at $1.07½ per gallon.

HIDES—Were in fair request and steady. Green city butchers', 5@5½c; green cured light and heavy, 7c; damaged, two-thirds prices to 5c; part cured, 6¼@6½c; green salted kip, 7c; green country, 5½c; green calf, 11c; flint hides, 12@12½c; dry kip and calf, 12@15c; dry salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

LEATHER—The market had no new features. There was a moderate local and country demand at nominally steady prices. We still quote:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$1.00@1.15	Line	$ 35@ 37
Calf, No. 2	80@ 95	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	33@ 36
Veals, No. 1	75@1.00	"B. A." sole	29@ 31
Kips	40@ 70	"B. A. G. D."	
Upper, No. 1	21@ 24	sole	25@ 27
Upper, No. 2	16@ 20	Insole	20@ 25
Harness	31@ 34		

OAK.

Calf	90@1.30	Harness	35@ 40
Kip	60@ 90	Sole	38@ 45
Upper	18@ 23		

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@2.00	Kip	1.00@1.50

OILS—Carbon was again very firm and the quotations of 115 and 150 test were advanced another ¼c. Linseed and turpentine were easy, the outside figures being obtained on small orders only. We now quote: Carbon, 115 deg. test, 13@13½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14@14½c; Snow White, 150 test, 16½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17c; extra winter lard oil, $1.00@1.05; No. 1, 90@92c; No. 2, 75c; linseed, raw, 58@60c; boiled, 63@65c; whale, winter-bleached, 78@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 40@42c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 13¾@14¼c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 32@34c; natural, 30 deg., 27@30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@22c.

POULTRY—Fresh chickens were salable at $4.50@5.00. Springs were dull at $4.00, the offerings being too small for market. Turkeys sold at 13@14c; other poultry was seldom inquired for. Pigeons were slow at 45@55c.

POTATOES—The local demand for small lots continues fair at unchanged prices. Peachblows sold at 30@35c per bu in a retail way.

SEEDS—Were dull and lower. Timothy declined 15c per bu, and a few orders were filled afterwards, but the demand has dropped off owing to the lateness of the season. Sales were made at $2.05@2.65, prime closing at $2.60. Clover was almost unsalable. Two very small lots brought $8.00@8.25. Prime was quoted at $8.00@8.25, the outside being the asking price. Hungarian was lower at 35@40c, the outside for prime. Millet was dull, except prime, which was wanted at 45c.

SALT—Continues in fair demand and steady; Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.50.

TEAS—Prices of Japs were weak, the fact that the new crop will soon be in market being the cause of this weakness. Other teas were held with some show of firmness. We make no change in our list, as follows:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@40c; good do, 40@45c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy $1.05@1.15.

Imperial—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 40@45c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 30@35c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 45@48c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 70@75c.

Oolong—Common, 30@33c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Dealers report continued quiet, and talk of a reduction in prices. For maple $8.00, and for beech, $7.00, are still the prices current. Slabs sell at $5.00.

VEAL—Was in fair supply and steady at 4@6c, the average range being from 5@7c.

VEGETABLES—Were in light supply and stronger, the inquiry being fair. We quote: Cucumbers, $1.00 per dozen; green peas, $2.75@3.00 per box; string beans, $3.00@3.50 per box; asparagus, $1.00 per dozen; lettuce, 25@35c per dozen; radishes, 20@30c per dozen; spinach, $3.00 per brl; pie-plant, 1¼@2¼c; Bermuda tomatoes, 60@70c per box.

WOOL—Continues dull and weak, and it is impossible to give accurate quotations. The new season promises to open slowly and at lower prices than those of last May. Eastern manufacturers will probably enter the market if they can get the wool at very low figures. No new wool has yet been received. The annexed prices are for old wool: Tub-washed, prime, 49@50c; do, poor to good, 40@45c; washed fleece, fine, good condition, 35@37c; washed, medium do, 40@42c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 23@26c; do, medium, 25@28c; pulled, 30@37c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 3,897 head. The official receipts for last week were 28,374. The largest number reported for any previous week was 27,358,—week ending April. Trade yesterday was excessively dull. The receipts were less than expected, falling below 4,000, but New York was reported ½@¾c lower, and advices from other points were discouraging, so that there was little inducement for shippers to invest. A few of the most desirable lots were worked off at tolerably full prices, but holders of common and medium grades found it impossible to "close out," except from a considerable reduction from last week. Few common cattle sold, and sales at prices below $4.40 were limited to scattering lots to the home trade. Shippers paid $4.40@5.30 for good to extra steers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,607 lbs. Little more than one-half the offerings were taken, and the market closed bad.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
14	1,607	$5.30	30	1,180	$4.55
14	1,288	5.15	17	975	4.60
16	1,281	5.00	15	1,153	4.50
27	1,277	4.65	18	1,054	4.50
32	1,404	4.90	35	1,070	4.50
16	1,212	4.80	17	1,070	4.55
15	1,356	4.85	15	1,053	4.50
53	1,321	4.80	16	1,156	4.45
17	1,246	4.75	31	1,082	4.45
54	1,173	4.75	13 oxen	1,530	4.45
53	1,268	4.75	13 oxen	1,605	4.35
18	1,254	4.75	11	909	4.37½
17	1,280	4.75	22 feeders	888	4.20
17	1,308	4.60	9	1,022	4.15
32	1,200	4.65	35	1,068	4.00
18	1,291	4.65	21 cows	965	2.75
26	1,125	4.60	11 cows	1,315	3.75
19	1,030	4.60	12 cows	901	3.75

Meats were easier. Sales: 50,000 lbs short ribs at $10.90; 50,000 lbs shoulders at 7¾c.

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 9,612 head. There was a fairly active local and shipping demand, and a comparatively steady market was experienced, common to prime light weights selling at $7.05@7.15, and poor to choice heavy at $6.90@7.30. Shippers and scalawag lots generally sold at $6.00@6.75, while for extra assorted Philadelphias as high as $7.50@7.60 was paid in a few instances. The bulk of the business was done within the narrow range of $7.10@7.20. There was a steady feeling at the close.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
21	280	$7.60	37	342	$7.20	38	173	$7.15
21	294	7.60	25	288	7.20	38	200	7.15
54	292	7.50	25	251	7.15	46	186	7.15
46	261	7.40	51	180	7.15	42	180	7.15
88	203	7.15	54	223	7.15	40	177	7.15
50	260	7.05	54	228	7.15	44	182	7.15
38	284	7.00	53	225	7.15	38	170	7.15
126	211	7.10	31	208	7.15	32	161	7.05
56	227	7.10	47	198	7.15	32	295	7.00
53	195	7.10	54	187	7.15	23	283	7.00
46	237	7.10	85	240	7.15	74	213	7.10
42	276	7.35	25	288	7.15	70	212	7.12½
90	275	7.25	28	214	7.12½	88	193	7.10
22	269	7.20	26	290	7.12½	46	221	7.10
121	205	7.20	75	278	7.10	46	288	6.95
40	242	7.20	59	176	7.12½	24	284	6.95
30	277	7.15	59	183	7.12½	22	214	7.10
24	236	7.15	56	180	7.12½	36	149	6.95
22	227	7.15	56	178	7.12½	47	141	6.90
63	195	7.15	53	218	7.12½	51	283	7.00
61	215	7.45	41	249	7.10	22	150	7.05
61	215	7.15	61	207	7.10	26	206	7.05
26	203	7.15	52	214	7.10	20	265	7.00
40	207	7.15	50	222	7.10	20	233	6.90
70	281	7.20	24	205	7.10	21	193	6.90

SHEEP—Received 561 head. Prices were firm at $5.00@6.50 for ordinary to choice wooled, and at $3.50@5.00 for shorn.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 15.—BEEVES—Receipts, 5,240, making 10,430 for the past two days; supply largely in excess of demand; market decidedly weak at a further decline from Friday equal to ¼c; all Chicago and St. Louis cattle [illegible] and prime lots nearly as much as [illegible] [illegible] prime steers, [illegible]

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,800, making 13,100 for the week, against [illegible] last week; market very firm, at rather lower figures; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HOGS—Receipts, [illegible] head, total for the week [illegible] [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—HOGS—Higher; Yorkers, [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—HOGS—Fair and firm; common to good light, $6.50@7.25; fair to medium heavy, $7.30@7.40. Receipts, 870; shipments, 113.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was active and steady. A larger fleet arrived at the sale docks, and during the day about 20 cargoes were disposed of, leaving as many more at the docks at the close. Several vessels with Lake Huron lumber were on the market. The yard dealers were the principal buyers. Common inch sold at $8.50@9.00, and medium to good inch at $10.00@11.50. Manistee joists and scantling were steady at $8.00. Lath were quoted at $1.37½. Shingles continue slow at $2.00@2.37½.

The retail market was rather quiet at former prices. Country orders are arriving for common stuff, but the local trade is light and bids fair to continue so for some time. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear	$38.00@40.00
Third clear, 1 inch	32.00@33.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@33.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00@32.00
Clear siding, first and second	17.00@18.00
First common siding	15.00@16.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	24.00@26.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@24.00
Box boards, A	35.00@
Box boards, B	30.00@
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	30.00@33.00
B stock boards	23.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00@17.00
Fencing	11.00@12.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in	10.00@11.00
Common inch	11.00@12.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	13.00@14.00
Lath	1.75@ 1.90
A shingles	2.50@ 2.60
Shingles on track	2.25@ 2.50

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn, 26s 3d@26s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 57s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—1:30 p. m.—LARD—58s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—COTTON—Market dull; easier; 6¼@6 5-16; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 5,800 American.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, average, 9s 6d@9s 9d; do club, 9s 10d@10s 2d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 8s@9s 4d; do winter, 9s 6d@9s 10d. Flour—Western canal, 22@24s. Corn—Western mixed, 26s 3d@26s 6d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 26s@36s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 55@63s.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 82s 6d. Prime mess beef, 87s. Lard—American, 58s 6d. Cheese—Fine, 56s. Bacon—Long clear, 50s 9d; short clear, 53s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 41s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 8s@8¼s; refined, 11s 3d.

LINSEED OIL—23s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 4s 9d; pale, 16s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—23s 6d.

LONDON, May 15.—REFINED PETROLEUM—10s 6d@10s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—22s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—22s.

ANTWERP, May 15.—PETROLEUM—27s 6d.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better, with a good export demand; sales of 150,000 bu at $1.06@1.09 for rejected spring, $1.08@1.26 for ungraded spring, $1.11@1.13 for No. 3 Chicago, $1.13@1.18 for No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.19@1.23 for No. 2 Chicago, $1.21@1.23 for No. 2 Northwestern, $1.24@1.26 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.29@1.31 for No. 1 spring, $1.14@1.33 for winter red Western, $1.20@1.40 for amber do, $1.35@1.45 for white Western, and $1.35 for white Canadian in bond. Rye firm, with Canada in good demand for export at 91c in bond. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn irregular and unchanged; sales of 66,000 bu at 58c for no grade mixed, and 63c for old Western mixed afloat. Oats were in fair request; sales of 38,000 bu at 37@47c for mixed Western and State, and 45@53c for white Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet at 11¾@12c for long clear. Lard firmer; sales of 300 tcs at $13.00@13.05 for prime steam; at the first call, for May $13.15 was bid and $13.20 was asked; for June, sales of 750 tcs at $13.17½@13.22½; for July $13.25 was bid, $13.35 asked; for August 250 tcs sold at $13.42½; for September $13.40 was bid and $13.55 asked; and for October 250 tcs were bought at $13.55.

WHISKY—Market dull with $1.11½ bid and $1.12 asked.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market firm; fair inquiry; fair to good refining quoted at 7¾@7 15-16c; prime, 8c; and white Havana, 9¾@10½c. Coffee—Market continues quiet and unchanged; Rio, 15¼@18¼c in gold, and Maracaibo, 16@19c in gold. Teas—Market heavy with moderate inquiry.

TALLOW—Rules steady and in fair demand; quoted at 8¾c for prime city.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 15.—COTTON—Firm; 13 1-16@13⅛c; futures firm: May, 12⅝@12⅞c; June, 12 9-32@12 5-16c; July, 12⅝c; August, 12⅝c; September, 12⅝c; October, 12 15-32@12⅝c; November, 12⅝c; December, 12⅝c.

FLOUR—Higher; better demand; receipts, 12,000 brls; No. 2, $3.20@3.60; superfine State and Western, $4.15@4.60; common to good extra, $5.05@5.35; good to choice, $5.40@5.75; white wheat extra, $5.80@7.75; extra Ohio, $5.05@7.00; St. Louis, $5.30@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@9.50. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@5.10.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand for export; receipts, 157,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.20@1.21; No. 3 do, $1.10@1.12; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.23@1.26; No. 3 do, $1.13@1.18; No. 1 spring, $1.30@1.32; white Canadian in bond, $1.35; choice old amber State, $1.45; white Western, $1.51@1.52; No. 2 Minnesota spring, $1.23@1.26. Rye firm; fairly active; Western, 79½; Canada in bond, 91c. Barley quiet and unchanged; malt more active; two-rowed State, $1.00; Canada, $1.23; do four and six, for malt, $1.30@1.40. Corn irregular and unsettled, closing steady and in good demand for export; fair demand for home trade; receipts, 185,000 bu; mixed no grade, 57¼@58c; new Western mixed, ungraded, 56@62½c; old Western mixed afloat, 63c. Oats heavy; declining; mixed Western and State, 36@47c; white Western and State, 45@53c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 7 11-16@7 15-16c; prime, 8@8¼c; refined firm. Molasses, 7c; centrifugal, 8¼c. Rice dull and unchanged. Coffee—Rio, cargoes, 15¼@18¼c in gold; jobbing, 15¼@19¾c in gold.

PETROLEUM—Firmer, but quiet; crude, 8⅝@8¾c; cases, 18¾@21c.

TALLOW—Steady at 8¾c.

STRAINED RESIN—Quiet; $1.70@1.80.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Easier at 34@34½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 13½@14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened higher, closed heavy; new mess, $21.50; July, $21.50; August, $21.75@21.80. Beef unchanged; long clear Western, 11¼c; city, 12c. Lard firmer; opened and closed heavy and lower; prime steam, $12.97½@13.00; July, $13.07½@13.37½, closing at $13.07½; August, $13.15@13.45, closing at $13.15.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.11½@1.12.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; No. 2 red winter salable at $1.40 cash; $1.39½ June; No. 3 do, $1.26½ July. Corn higher; Western mixed, 45½@45⅝c May. Oats—Market easier; mixed by sample, mainly on track, 29@32c. Rye and barley—Nothing done.

WHISKY—Steady and firm; $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $21.50@21.75. Lard—Market dull; current make, 12c asked—prices which buyers would not give. Bulk meats—Good inquiry, and holders advanced, which buyers would not give; nominal prices at the close were, shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 11@11⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾@8⅞c; clear rib, 12¾c; clear 12@12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders sold at 8¾c, buyers the first half of the month.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 brls; wheat, 8,500 bu; corn, 78,000 bu; oats, 1,800 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—FLOUR—Quiet; extra $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.50@6.87½; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@7.00; high grades, $7.25@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Prime steady; others dull; Pennsylvania red, $1.47@1.48; amber, $1.50@1.51; white, $1.50@1.60. Rye, 85c. Corn—Yellow, 61@62c; mixed, 59@60½c. Oats—White Western, 42@47c; mixed and stained, 39@40c.

WHISKY—Iron-bound, $1.12.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11¼c; refined, 13¾@13¾c.

SEEDS—Clover, $16.00@17.00; timothy, $2.50@2.85; flax, $1.45.

BUTTER—New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 28@30c; firsts, 25@27c; Western extras, 25@27c; firsts, 24@25c; Western rolls, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 20@23c.

CHEESE—Unsettled; New York State, 12@13¼c; Western, 12¼c.

EGGS—Steady; Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware fresh, 15@16c; Western fresh, 14@15c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—FLOUR—Quiet but weak; superfine, $4.75; double, $5.25; treble, $5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but steady; mixed, 60c; white, 65c. Oats steady and unchanged; choice Galena, 45c.

CORN-MEAL—Strong and higher; held at $3.00.

HAY—Quiet but firm; prime, [illegible]; choice, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $22.50@22.75. Lard dull but steady; tierce, [illegible]; keg, $14.75@14.00. Bulk meats quiet; [illegible]; clear rib, [illegible]; clear, [illegible]. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib, 12¼c; clear, 13¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; rectified, $1.11@1.15.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, cargoes, 16@19¾c. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to fully fair, 8@8½c; prime, 8¾c. Molasses—Demand active; prime rebolled, 45c. Rice quiet and unchanged; common to prime, 4½@6¼c.

BRAN—Steady, with a fair demand; 75c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 15.—FLOUR—Quiet, but steady; Western superfine, $3.25@4.50; extra, $4.50@5.50; family, $5.50@7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer, but quiet; No. 2 Western red, $1.35@1.40; Pennsylvania do, $1.45. Corn firm and fairly active; Western mixed, 63⅛c. Oats—Demand active and prices advanced; white Western, 41@45c; Western mixed, 36@42c. Rye—Market dull; 72@75c.

HAY—Dull and heavy; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $20.00@25.00.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; quiet. Mess pork, $22.00. Hams, 15@16c. Lard firmer; $13.50@13.75; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 11c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼@9½c; clear rib, 12¼@13¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; Western, 22@27c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull but steady; crude, 8½c; refined, 14c.

COFFEE—Quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, 15¼@18¼c; jobbing, 16@19½.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.11½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—COTTON—Quiet and steadier; 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Quiet; family, $5.05@5.85.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.15@1.30. Corn firm; held at 52@53c. Oats inactive; 36@43c. Rye dull; 70@73c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $21.25@21.50. Lard firm; steam held at 12¼c, 12¼c bid; 12½c bid June; 12¾c asked; kettle, 13@13½c. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, 7¾@8c cash; 8¼c buyer June; clear-rib sold early at 10⅞@10¾c, closing with the latter bid; 11c asked; clear, 11¼c. Bacon quiet but firm; 9c; 11¾@12¾c; 12¾c.

WHISKY—In good demand; full prices; $1.07.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western Reserve, 23@24c; do Central Ohio, 20@22c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened unsettled, about ⅜c higher, closed weaker; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.14½; hard, $1.22½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.08¼; June, $1.08½; July, $1.08¾; No. 3, 97½c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 48c. Oats steady; fair demand; No. 2 cash and May, 32½c. Rye firm; good demand; No. 1, 70c. Barley—Good demand, tending upward; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 51c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet; wheat to Buffalo, 3c; do to Oswego, 6¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 305,056 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 15.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; advanced 1c; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.41½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.32½; No. 2 do, $1.24; amber Michigan, $1.27; June, $1.28¾; July, $1.28¾; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.08; No. 2 red, $1.32. Corn firm; high mixed, 54¼c; July held at 52c; low mixed, 52¼c; no grade, 50¼c; damaged, 46½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 35c offered; do canal, 35c; white, 40¼c; Michigan, 36c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $4.00@4.25; common extras, $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.00@7.00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.00@7.50; Illinois, $6.00@8.25; St. Louis, $6.25@9.00; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin, $7.25@9.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 62@66c. Oats—Fair demand; mixed and No. 2 white, 46@49c; rejected, 42@46c; No. 1 white, 51@52c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—In good demand; sales, 40,500 bu; $1.25 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1.15 for No. 2 do; and $1.25 for Green Bay. Corn in fair demand and easy; sales, 19,000 bu; 52c for Toledo and Western; 55c for mixed Western. Oats—Wanted; none here for sale. Rye—None here. Barley scarce; no demand.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 6¼c; corn, 6c; oats, 4¼c to New York.

COTTON.

SAVANNAH, May 15.—Cotton—Quiet; middlings, 11⅛c; net receipts, 424 bales; exports, coastwise, 991 bales; sales, 211 bales.

MOBILE, May 15.—Cotton—Weak; middlings, 11⅛c; net receipts, 659 bales; exports, coastwise, 570 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 15.—Cotton—Quiet; middlings, 11⅛c; net receipts, 411 bales; exports, coastwise, 415 bales; sales, 200 bales.

GALVESTON, May 15.—Cotton—Weak; middlings, 11⅛c; net receipts, 541 bales; exports, coastwise, 887 bales; sales, 728 bales.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Business was quiet with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was light. Best makes of brown and bleached cottons were in steady demand and unchanged. Colored cottons were dull. Low-priced shirting-prints were in good request, but fancies were quiet. Dress goods were sluggish. Heavy fancy cassimeres were in demand by clothiers, but light-weights were quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., May 15.—Petroleum strong; demand good; standard white, 110 test, 10½c; prime white, 150 test, 11½c car-lots cash.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 15.—Petroleum quiet; crude, $2.17½ at Parker's; refined, 13⅝@14c at Philadelphia.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber; schr C. North, Muskegon, wood; schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber; schr T. Y. Avery, Petosky, lumber; prop Chas Reitz, Manistee, lumber; schr F. Lester, Manistee, lumber; schr Coral, White Lake, lumber; schr R. B. Campbell, Muskegon, car wheels; scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood; schr Gypsy, Muskegon, lumber; scow Coaster, Muskegon, lumber; schr Florence, Muskegon, lumber; schr El Tempo, White Lake, lumber; schr R. G. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber; schr Two Charlies, Ludington, lumber; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, lumber; schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, lumber; schr Andrew Jackson, Manistee, lumber; schr Industry, Manitowoc, lumber; schr C. C. Trowbridge, Cheboygan, cedar posts; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; schr Millard Fillmore, Oconto, lumber; scow Alaska, Muskegon, lumber; prop Annie Laurie, Green Bay, pig iron; schr Dan Newhall, Ludington, wood; schr John Marks, Manistee, lumber; schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, lumber; schr C. Michaelson, Ludington, lumber; schr Mary Nau, Suamico, lumber; schr D. Ferguson, Pensaukee, lumber; schr Mary E. Ann, South Haven, lumber; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; schr Joseph Dresden, Saugatuck, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries; schr Minnie Corlett, Ludington, lumber; schr E. B. Blake, Manistee, lumber; schr A. J. Moury, Lincoln, lumber; schr Emma Leighton, Ludington, lumber; schr Lillie Parsons, Detroit, cedar posts; schr A. P. Nichols, Traverse Bay, wood; schr Topsey, Manistee, lumber; schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber; schr Live Oak, Manistee, shingles; prop John Pridgeon, Bay City, salt; prop Clematis, Peshtigo, towing; schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Nequebay, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Elva, De Pere, railroad ties; schr Pilot, Morgan's Pier, lumber; schr Ketchum, Masonville, cedar posts; schr Trio, Muskegon, lumber; schr E. C. L., Traverse City, lumber; tug Protection, Straits of Mackinaw, towing; schr Groton, Straits of Mackinaw, light.

CLEARANCES—Stmr Corona, St. Joe, 2 half brls ale and sundries; schr M. E. Packard, Packard's Pier, 40 pkgs merchandise; schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, 25 brls salt; schr E. L. Coyne, Port Huron, 33,065 bu corn; schr Lucerne, Buffalo, 48,000 bu wheat; prop Java, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, 34,050 bu oats, 300 brls flour, 47 tons scrap iron, 22 pkgs sundries; stmr Tempest, Montague, 300 bu corn, 20 brls salt, and sundries; schr Alert, Peshtego, 14 brls pork and sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 84 bu oats, 15 brls pork, 10 brls salt 41 sks feed; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 10 bu corn, 50 bu oats, 520 green hides; sch Tri-Color, Holland, 400 bu corn, sundries; prop Maine, Ogdensburg, 12,010 bu corn, 50 brls flour, 263 green hides, and sundries; prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour; prop Arizona, Erie, 28,500 bu corn, 700 brls flour, 300 pkgs eggs, Buffalo, sundries; prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 200 tons stone, 50 brls beef; schr Mary Helen, White Lake, 50 bu corn, 5 tons feed, 3 brls pork; schr L. A. Burton, Ludington, 6 brls pork and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights were in light request at 2¼c for corn and 2¾c for wheat to Buffalo. Most of the grain is moving out by rail. Charters: To Buffalo—Schr George H. Case, corn at 2¼c; prop Arizona and steamer, corn, and prop Roanoke, wheat and corn on through rate; schr Lucerne, wheat on p. t. Capacity—70,000 bu wheat and 60,000 bu corn. The schr Montpelier goes to Sheboygan for wheat.

ELSEWHERE.

BUFFALO, May 12.—Capt. George W. Bone reports: Schr Guido Pfister, coal Cleveland to Milwaukee, 85c per ton, free; bark William H. Vanderbilt and schr Levi Rawson, pig iron, Escanaba to Chicago, 60c per ton, free; schr Zach Chandler, coal, Erie to Chicago, 40c, free; schr W. H. Rounds, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 50c per ton; schr C. B. Jones, dry lumber, Owasca Bay to Tonawanda, $2.50 per m ft. Capt. Tom Collins reports: Schr Lake Forest, coal, hence to Green Bay, [illegible]; schr William Hunter, cement, hence to Windsor, 5c per brl; bark [illegible], paving-stone, hence to Cleveland, on contract. Mr. J. W. Laughlin reports: Schr La Petite, cement hence to Cleveland, 5c per brl. Other charters: Prop Nebraska, 2,500 brls salt hence to Chicago, p. t.; schr Saveland, 500 tons coal hence to Milwaukee, p. t.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Lake freights continue very dull and, to say the least, very discouraging for vessel owners. Wheat rates to Buffalo to-day were nominal at 3c; Kingston and Oswego rates [illegible]. Charters late yesterday afternoon were Prop Cuba and schrs Goshawk and Sunnyside, [illegible] 000 bu wheat at 3c; prop Inter-Ocean, 75,000 bu oats at 1¾c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

There is a good-sized lumber fleet in port. Business, however, is very dull.... The schr W. H. Willard is receiving an overhauling at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company.... The tug Harrison brought in yesterday the spars and rigging of the wrecked schr Falcon.... The tug Shields got out of order yesterday, and had to go into the boneyard.... The barge William McGregor, of the Northern Transportation Company, left for Escanaba yesterday in tow of the steam-barge Owen. The Jess Linn was in the same tow. They will bring back cargoes of iron ore.... The tug Shields collided with the tug Higgie near State street bridge yesterday. The former was slightly damaged.... The water in the river was 2½ feet higher yesterday afternoon than usual. The oldest rivermen do not remember having seen the water higher when there was a southwest wind blowing. The phenomenon is explained by the dispatches received during the afternoon from Escanaba and Marquette announcing that a furious northeaster was prevailing in that section. The gale is evidently coming this way and forcing the water southward.... The stmr Peerless, of Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior Line, arrived at Marquette on the 12th. The bay is reported full of ice, which is held there by continuous northerly winds.

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 15.—Arrived from Chicago, the schr St. Andrew, with wheat. Chartered, bark Erastus Corning, schrs Niagara, Annie Vought, and Helvetia, coal to Chicago, at 40c, free. The lake was very rough to-day, waves running mountains high. Several vessels were caught in the storm. No casualties to report.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, May 15.—ARRIVED—Industry, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 1,500 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 796 brls flour, 237 brls meal; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; First National, Bird's Bridge, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Gen. Rosencranz, Morris, 50 m lath; Cayuga, Lockport, 7,808 ft lumber, 90 m shingles, 70 m lath.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 15.—DOWN—Props Marine City, J. Bertschy, Abercorn, Oswegatchie; schrs Three Bells, Antelope, J. H. Breck, Denmark, Butcher Boy, Pride of America, Montauk, Lizzie A. Law, Wells, Burt, Madrid, City of the Straits, Elizabeth Jones, Newsboy, Sweepstakes, Geo. H. Vand, City of Green Bay, John Miner.

UP—Props Lawrence, Mary Mill, V. Swain and consort, Superior and consort, East Saginaw and barges; schr Alice Richards.

WIND—Northwest, brisk; weather clear.

The schr City of the Straits passed down minus her jibboom.

The cargoes of grain taken from the Bridgewater and Pamlico, last fall, in the Straits, amounting to 16,000 bu, have been shipped on the City of Green Bay.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 15.—10 p. m.—DOWN—Props Clinton and consort, Annie Young and consort, George King and barges; schrs D. Provost, Otonabee, Schuylkill.

UP—Props James Fisk, Jr., Westford, Japan, James Davidson and consort, Granite State and consort; schrs Monguagon, Minnie Slawson.

WIND—East, gentle; weather cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The river at Cleveland is being dredged to a depth sufficient to allow any vessel that floats on the lakes to enter freely without grounding.... The work of lightering the cargo from the schr Mediterranean, sunk in Niagara River, was begun Friday. As soon as possible an effort will be made to raise her, steam-pumps having been engaged for the job already.... A war on freight rates is raging between Benton Harbor and Chicago. Passenger rates have dropped to 50c, and there is a little hope of seeing the passenger tariff abolished altogether, and the companies offering a premium for passengers. The stmrs Corona and Messenger are the competing boats.... Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, was raised from the waters of our bay on Tuesday, by its owners, Messrs. Viers & Dunlap, and is to be cut up into sections and transported to Philadelphia, where they will be united and placed on exhibition in a prominent part of the city. The vessel as raised is about 108 feet long and 18 feet wide at the broadest point—rather a tiny craft compared with those of the present day. The owners expect to do a large business in the sale of canes made from the wood of the Lawrence, and the probabilities are that but a small proportion, if any, of the famous old ship will be brought back. The Niagara, Perry's other vessel, still lies sunk in the waters of Misery Bay, in a northeasterly direction from the place until Tuesday occupied by the Lawrence.—*Erie Observer, 11th.*

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 42, North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sangler.......Saturday, May 20, 2 p. m.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.......Saturday, May 27, 8 a. m.
SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez, Saturday, June 3, 2 p. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DeBEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, No. 67 Clark-st., corner Randolph, Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The office of the State Line Steamship Company has been removed to No. 54 Clark-st. (Sherman House Block), and the General Western Agency will be hereafter conducted by JAMES WARRACK, Esq., to whom applications for Saloon and Steerage Passage can be made. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, New York.

N. B.—The favorite Steamer State of Indiana sails for Belfast and Glasgow on Saturday, 18th inst.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

White Star Mail Line.

To and from Europe and America. Rates as low as by any other first-class Line. Office, 120 East Randolph-st., Chicago. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL, Stamper.......Saturday, May 20.
SOMERSET, Western.......Wednesday, June 7.

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

WHISKY.

Yesterday's Proceeding[illegible] Munn Trial.

Another Batch of Distil[illegible] Rectifiers on the Sta[illegible]

Russell's Disburseme[illegible] the Benefit of Re[illegible]

Parker R. Mason Takes Toll[illegible] Passing Through His [illegible]

W. S. Golson Explains t[illegible] Where a Lie Is Not Im[illegible]

Much Blatant Talk on B[illegible] in the Milwaukee T[illegible]

Recommendation by Pierrepont [illegible] and Maguire Go to Ja[illegible]

CHICAGO.

G. G. RUSSELL[illegible]

A PENITENT DISTILLER[illegible]

When the United States Court o[illegible] day morning, Judge Blodgett a[illegible] were any motions. There was [illegible] when the Court announced that [illegible] no motions he would have to po[illegible] tions for a half an hour or so on a[illegible] absence of Mr. Searles, one of the [illegible] communication was received by [illegible] who had just thrown away a cigar[illegible] dripping, as to his face and bra[illegible] with the pious exclamation, "Th[illegible] Mr. Searles; I'll get a smoke!"

The Court had been out abou[illegible] utes when the missing juror came[illegible] his seat. It was nearly 11 o'clock, [illegible] fore Judge Blodgett ascended [illegible] throne and called up the case. B[illegible] ready, with the exception that M[illegible] the Government counsel, was abs[illegible] of the illness of his son, and Ju[illegible] for the defense, had been called [illegible] but will return to-day. The exc[illegible] ceived by the Court, and the case a[illegible] ceed.

G. G. Russell was the first witne[illegible] was dressed in a new suit of roug[illegible] and acquitted himself with his [illegible] chalance. He testified as follows:

I have lived here since 1871. G. G. Russell distillery then; com[illegible] ing crooked whisky in July or Aug[illegible] had an explosion in December, 187[illegible] the still all to pieces, and we go[illegible] the Government about $13,000; [illegible] couldn't pay it; one of them, Park[illegible] said we'd better make it up and[illegible] we then went into the crooked [illegible] arrangements were with Gauger[illegible] keepers, and Mr. Rehm; we paid t[illegible] a month for

PROTECTION AND SUITABLE G[illegible] STOREKEEPERS;

we made these payments up to the [illegible] 1875. We got warning of visits fr[illegible] ton several times, from Adolph Mue[illegible] Mason, and August Newhan. Ernest [illegible] man Becker, J. S. Forsyth, James [illegible] Mattern, J. H. Hildreth, H. C. M[illegible] others were there. All were crooked [illegible] ley, the Ganger. The latter was sen[illegible] on account of some misunderstanding [illegible] Rehm, and was kept there for some [illegible] vent our running crooked. Finally [illegible] him off. We paid the Storekeepers [illegible] and the Gaugers $3. Some weeks we[illegible] barrels of crooked, and sometimes [illegible] sixty barrels would be a fair aver[illegible] stood all the other distilleries [illegible] the same way. Our house [illegible] May 10, 1875; think it has been cond[illegible] moved these goods always in the da[illegible] ways openly. We did not report our cr[illegible] reported the straight, just enough to [illegible] being assessed. We sent most of [illegible] ker R. Mason's rectifying-house, [illegible] worked it by crowding mashes, and [illegible] tub under the house, and ran extra [illegible] kept two sets of books,—straight [illegible] books. We also sent to Golsen & [illegible] John Clark & Co., their prede[illegible] about 5 cents a gallon on straight [illegible] couldn't compete with the market [illegible] were required to pay a tax on 80 [illegible] capacity; we reported just a little [illegible] sometimes, to make it look fair. I had

SEVERAL CONVERSATIONS W[illegible]

in 1874, and before that upon the [illegible] I began paying Mason for Rehm [illegible] conversation before that with Re[illegible] my house to the Michigan Hotel on [illegible] Rehm told me how we could get [illegible] by paying $500 a month. He m[illegible] Bridges and said they might wa[illegible] Long Branch and he guessed we'd [illegible] up. He never mentioned Mr. Munn[illegible]

CROSS-EXAMINATION[illegible]

By Col. Ingersoll—The crooked [illegible] all right on the wagons, the [illegible] stamped. It would be pretty hard f[illegible] to find out our crookedness; the [illegible] check off our shipments, and to [illegible] suits with our reports to the [illegible] Nobody who simply walked arou[illegible] there was a fraud. We were jus[illegible] we could be. We altered all our tu[illegible] them 6 inches bigger in diameter, w[illegible] the figures on the outside of the tub[illegible] spired with Munn. We always fixed [illegible] pany—from Washington—out of [illegible] our guests. I went to R[illegible] three times to get him to [illegible] ley away, and he wouldn't [illegible] heard that I was not paying any [illegible] paying all the time, and that, [illegible] get any privileges.

I SAW HESING[illegible]

and said I'd pay $1,000 to h[illegible] failed to accomplish it. I prom[illegible] to take him off, and made an [illegible] him at Chapin & Gore's. Jake He[illegible] and pitched into me about talking [illegible] said if I'd keep still he'd take Hing[illegible] end of the month, and he finally di[illegible] indicted and pleaded guilty.

By Mr. Ayer—Hoyt was then [illegible] Collector Irvin being ill. W[illegible] raised from 70 to 90 cents. [illegible] duplicate stamps, so Mason ga[illegible] from some rum barrels. I the[illegible] son's, before the goods were [illegible] buggy, and found Munn and [illegible] stopped the goods till they left th[illegible] had the goods delivered.

By Col. Ingersoll—To make it lo[illegible] we generally reported a little over [illegible] our capacity,—four or five barrels [illegible] while.

E. C. LEA[illegible]

WHAT HE KNOWS OF C[illegible]

Egbert C. Leach was next [illegible] dence was as follows: I have [illegible] about ten years. I was a me[illegible] Dickinson, Leach & Co. ever [illegible] ment up to January, 1875. Ou[illegible] 1,500 bushels a day, but we mad[illegible] I was general superintendent o[illegible] I know that illicit spirits were [illegible] there from the fall of 1872 to th[illegible] 1875. Our surplus over 80 per c[illegible] pacity was sold as "crooked." [illegible] turn a little over the requisite a[illegible] things look straight. About a[illegible] bushel of our manufacture esc[illegible] ernment tax. We managed to e[illegible] by the duplication of stamps. I [illegible] ally paid money to Government [illegible] niving at the frauds; [illegible] money was paid to [illegible] Storekeepers for this purpo[illegible] amount of money was also paid t[illegible] think what was paid him would a[illegible] month. I don't know what he did [illegible] which was given him. I think it [illegible] the department here. I believe o[illegible] Storekeepers were changed every [illegible] cording to a general arrangement [illegible] Mr. Barroughs, however, attended [illegible] I understand that all the distilleries [illegible] in the crooked "business." We [illegible] our whisky every day; it was gene[illegible] in fifty-barrel lots. We alway[illegible] whisky in ordinary wagons in [illegible] according to the provisions of the l[illegible] was ever made of us in regard to th[illegible] Munn, I think, visited our place [illegible] through the establishment as an [illegible] would, and examined the books. [illegible] companied him on those visits. M[illegible] gaged in the malt business. He d[illegible] the distillers; we purchased all ou[illegible] and we used about two pounds to [illegible] grain.

CROSS-EXAMINATIO[illegible]

By Mr. Ingersoll—I never cons[illegible] Munn to defraud the Government[illegible] ited our establishment he did not[illegible] though he expected to find us thi[illegible] through in an ordinary way. [illegible] straight when he visited us. I[illegible] Mr. Rehm about $40,000.—I ca[illegible] I never had any dealings with Mr. [illegible] Our taxes on the "straight" am[illegible] $1,500,000 to $1,700,000 per ann[illegible] our whisky in the daytime, so tha[illegible]

B. C. L., Traverse City, lumber; tug Protection, Straits of Mackinaw, towing; schr Groton, Straits of Mackinaw, light.

CLEARANCES—Stmr Corona, St. Joe, 2 half brls ale and sundries; schr M. E. Packard, Packard's Pier, 40 pkgs merchandise; schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, 25 brls salt; schr E. L. Coyne, Port Huron, 33,065 bu corn; schr Lucerne, Buffalo, 48,000 bu wheat; prop Java, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, 34,050 bu oats, 500 brls flour, 47 tons scrap iron, 22 pkgs sundries; stmr Tempest, Montague, 300 bu corn, 20 brls salt, and sundries; schr Alert, Peshtego, 14 brls pork and sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 84 bu oats, 15 brls pork, 10 brls salt 41 sks feed; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 10 bu corn, 50 bu oats, 520 green hides; sch Tri-Color, Holland, 400 bu corn, sundries; prop Maine, Ogdensburg, 12,010 bu corn, 50 brls flour, 263 green hides, and sundries; prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn, 600 brls flour; prop Arizona, Erie, 28,500 bu corn, 700 brls flour, 300 pkgs eggs; Buffalo, sundries; prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 200 tons stone, 50 brls beef; schr Mary Helen, White Lake, 50 bu corn, 5 tons feed, 3 brls pork; schr L. A. Burton, Ludington, 6 brls pork and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights were in light request at 2¼c for corn and 2½c for wheat to Buffalo. Most of the grain is moving out by rail. Charters: To Buffalo—Schr George H. Case, corn at 2¼c; prop Arizona and steamer, corn, and prop Roanoke, wheat and corn on through rate; schr Lucerne, wheat on p. t. Capacity—70,000 bu wheat and 90,000 bu corn. The schr Montpelier goes to Sheboygan for wheat.

ELSEWHERE.

BUFFALO, May 12.—Capt. George W. Bone reports: Schr Guido Pfister, coal Cleveland to Milwaukee, 35c per ton, free; bark William H. Vanderbilt and schr Levi Rawson, pig iron, Escanaba to Chicago, 65c per ton, free; schr Zach Chandler, coal, Erie to Chicago, 40c, free; schr W. H. Rounds, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 50c per ton; schr C. B. Jones, dry lumber, Owasca Bay to Tonawanda, $2.50 per m ft. Capt. Tom Collins reports: Schr Lake Forest, coal, hence to Green Bay, p. t.; schr William Hunter, cement, hence to Windsor, 5c per brl; bark Fraz Sigel, paving-stone, hence to Cleveland, on contract. Mr. J. M. Laughlin reports: Schr La Petite, cement, hence to Cleveland, 6c per brl. Other charters: Prop Nebraska, 2,600 brls salt hence to Chicago, p. t.; schr Saveland, 900 tons coal hence to Milwaukee, p. t.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Lake freights continue very dull and, to say the least, very discouraging for vessel owners. Wheat rates to Buffalo to-day were nominal at 3c; Kingston and Oswego rates, 6½c. Charters late yesterday afternoon were: Prop Cuba and schrs Goshawk and Sunnyside, 112,000 bu wheat at 3c; prop Inter-Ocean, 75,000 bu oats at 1½c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

There is a good-sized lumber fleet in port. Business, however, is very dull....The schr W. H. Willard is receiving an overhauling at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company....The tug Harrison brought in yesterday the spars and rigging of the wrecked schr Falcon....The tug Shields got out of order yesterday, and had to go into the boneyard....The barge William McGregor, of the Northern Transportation Company, left for Escanaba yesterday in tow of the steam-barge Owen. The Jess Linn was in the same tow. They will bring back cargoes of iron ore....The tug Shields collided with the tug Higgie near State street bridge yesterday. The former was slightly damaged....The water in the river was 2½ feet higher yesterday afternoon than usual. The oldest rivermen do not remember having seen the water higher when there was a southwest wind blowing. The phenomenon is explained by the dispatches received during the afternoon from Escanaba and Marquette announcing that a furious northeaster was prevailing in that section. The gale is evidently coming this way and forcing the water southward....The stmr Peerless, of Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior Line, arrived at Marquette on the 12th. The bay is reported full of ice, which is held there by continuous northerly winds.

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 15.—Arrived from Chicago, the schr St. Andrew, with wheat. Chartered, bark Erastus Corning, schrs Niagara, Annie Vought, and Helvetia, coal to Chicago, at 40c, free. The lake was very rough to-day, waves running mountains high. Several vessels were caught in the storm. No casualties to report.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, May 15.—ARRIVED—Industry, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 1,500 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 796 brls flour, 237 brls meal; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; First National, Bird's Bridge, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Gen. Hosencranz, Morris, 50 m lath; Cayuga, Lockport, 7,808 ft lumber, 90 m shingles, 70 m lath.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 15.—DOWN—Props Marine City, J. Bertschy, Abercorn, Oswegatchie; schrs Three Bells, Antelope, J. H. Breck, Denmark, Butcher Boy, Pride of America, Montauk, Lizzie A. Law, Wells Burt, Madrid, City of the Straits, Elizabeth Jones, Newsboy, Sweepstakes, Geo. H. Vand, City of Green Bay, John Miner.

UP—Props Lawrence, Mary Mill, V. Swain and consort, Superior and consort, East Saginaw and barges; schr Alice Richards.

WIND—Northwest, brisk; weather clear.

The schr City of the Straits passed down minus her jibboom.

The cargoes of grain taken from the Bridgewater and Pamlico, last fall, in the Straits, amounting to 16,000 bu, have been shipped on the City of Green Bay.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 15.—10 p. m.—DOWN—Props Clinton and consort, Annie Young and consort, George King and barges; schrs D. Provost, Otonabee, Schuylkill.

UP—Props James Fisk, Jr., Westford, Japan, James Davidson and consort, Granite State and consort; schrs Monguagon, Minnie Slawson.

WIND—East, gentle; weather cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The river at Cleveland is being dredged to a depth sufficient to allow any vessel that floats on the lakes to enter freely without grounding....The work of lightering the cargo from the schr Mediterranean, sunk in Niagara River, was begun Friday. As soon as possible an effort will be made to raise her, steam-pumps having been engaged for the job already....A war on freight rates is raging between Benton Harbor and Chicago. Passenger rates have dropped to 50c, and there is a little hope of seeing the passenger tariff abolished altogether, and the companies offering a premium for passengers. The stmrs Corona and Messenger are the competing boats.... Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, was raised from the waters of our bay on Tuesday, by its owners, Messrs. Viers & Dunlap, and is to be cut up into sections and transported to Philadelphia, where they will be united and placed on exhibition in a prominent part of the city. The vessel as raised is about 108 feet long and 18 feet wide at the broadest point—rather a tiny craft compared with those of the present day. The owners expect to do a large business in the sale of canes made from the wood of the Lawrence, and the probabilities are that but a small proportion, if any, of the famous old ship will be brought back. The Niagara, Perry's other vessel, still lies sunk in the waters of Misery Bay, in a northeasterly direction from the place until Tuesday occupied by the Lawrence.—*Erie Observer*, 11th.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 43, North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sangilier.........Saturday, May 20, 3 p. m.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.........Saturday, May 27, 9 a. m.
SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez, Saturday, June 3, 3 p. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DeBEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, No. 67 Clark-st., corner Randolph, Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The office of the State Line Steamship Company has been removed to No. 54 Clark-st. (Sherman House Block), and the General Western Agency will be hereafter conducted by JAMES WARRACK, Esq., to whom applications for Saloon and Steerage Passage can be made. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, New York.

N. B.—The favorite Steamer State of Indiana sails for Belfast and Glasgow on Saturday, 18th inst.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

White Star Mail Line.

To and from Europe and America. Rates as low as by any other first-class Line. Office, 120 East Randolph-st., Chicago. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Stamper.........Saturday, May 20.
SOMERSET, Western.........Wednesday, June 7.
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

WHISKY.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Munn Trial.

Another Batch of Distillers and Rectifiers on the Stand.

Russell's Disbursements for the Benefit of Rehm.

Parker R. Mason Takes Toll of Funds Passing Through His Hands.

W. S. Golson Explains the Cases Where a Lie Is Not Immoral.

Much Blatant Talk on Both Sides in the Milwaukee Trial.

Recommendation by Pierrepont that McKee and Maguire Go to Jail.

CHICAGO.

G. G. RUSSELL.

A PENITENT DISTILLER.

When the United States Court opened yesterday morning, Judge Blodgett asked if there were any motions. There was no response, when the Court announced that if there were no motions he would have to postpone operations for a half an hour or so on account of the absence of Mr. Searles, one of the jurors. This communication was received by Col. Ingersoll, who had just thrown away a cigar, and came in dripping, as to his face and brow, with sweat, with the pious exclamation, "The Lord bless Mr. Searles; I'll get a smoke."

The Court had been out about fifteen minutes when the missing juror came in and took his seat. It was nearly 11 o'clock, however, before Judge Blodgett ascended his wooden throne and called up the case. Both sides were ready, with the exception that Mr. Dexter, of the Government counsel, was absent on account of the illness of his son, and Judge Doolittle, for the defense, had been called to St. Louis, but will return to-day. The excuses were received by the Court, and the case allowed to proceed.

G. G. Russell was the first witness called. He was dressed in a new suit of rough brown stuff, and acquitted himself with his usual nonchalance. He testified as follows:

I have lived here since 1871. Went into the G. G. Russell distillery then; commenced making crooked whisky in July or August, 1872; we had an explosion in December, 1871, which blew the still all to pieces, and we got behind with the Government about $13,000; my bondsmen couldn't pay it; one of them, Parker R. Mason, said we'd better make it up another way, and we then went into the crooked business; our arrangements were with Gaugers and Storekeepers, and Mr. Rehm; we paid the latter $500 a month for

PROTECTION AND SUITABLE GAUGERS AND STOREKEEPERS;

we made these payments up to the 1st of April, 1875. We got warning of visits from Washington several times, from Adolph Mueller, Parker R. Mason, and August Newhan. Ernest Mattern, Herman Becker, J. S. Forsyth, James Miller, Lorenz Mattern, J. H. Hildreth, H. C. McMullen, and others were there. All were crooked except Hinchley, the Gauger. The latter was sent to our house on account of some misunderstanding about paying Rehm, and was kept there for some months to prevent our running crooked. Finally Mr. Rehm took him off. We paid the Storekeepers $2.50 a barrel, and the Gaugers $3. Some weeks we got out thirty barrels of crooked, and sometimes ninety or 100; sixty barrels would be a fair average. I understood all the other distilleries were running the same way. Our house was seized May 10, 1875; think it has been condemned. We removed these goods always in the day-time, and always openly. We did not report our crooked whisky; reported the straight, just enough to keep us from being assessed. We sent most of the stuff to Parker R. Mason's rectifying-house. For awhile we worked it by crowding mashes, and then we put a tub under the house, and ran extra mashes. We kept two sets of books,—straight and crooked books. We also sent to Golsen & Eastman, and to John Clark & Co., their predecessors. We lost about 5 cents a gallon on straight goods, and couldn't compete with the market on them. We were required to pay a tax on 80 per cent of our capacity; we reported just a little above that, sometimes, to make it look fair.

I had

SEVERAL CONVERSATIONS WITH MR. REHM

in 1874, and before that upon the North Side drive. I began paying Mason for Rehm in 1873. I had a conversation before that with Rehm riding from my house to the Michigan Hotel on Congress street. Rehm told me how we could get out of our trouble by paying $500 a month. He mentioned Irvin and Bridges and said they might want to go down to Long Branch and he guessed we'd have to fix them up. He never mentioned Mr. Munn's name.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Col. Ingersoll—The crooked stuff appeared all right on the wagons, the barrels all being stamped. It would be pretty hard for a stranger to find out our crookedness; the only way was to check off our shipments, and to compare the results with our reports to the Collector's office. Nobody who simply walked around there could see there was a fraud. We were just as cunning as we could be. We altered all our tubs and made them 6 inches bigger in diameter, without altering the figures on the outside of the tubs. I never conspired with Munn. We always fixed up for company—from Washington—out of respect to our guests. I went to Rehm two or three times to get him to take Hinckley away, and he wouldn't do it. I heard that I was not paying anything, while I was paying all the time, and that, therefore, I couldn't get any privileges.

I SAW HESING,

and said I'd pay $1,000 to have it fixed, but he failed to accomplish it. I promised Hoyt $1,500 to take him off, and made an arrangement to see him at Chapin & Gore's. Jake Rehm came along, and pitched into me about talking to Hoyt, and said if I'd keep still he'd take Hinckley off at the end of the month, and he finally did. I have been indicted and pleaded guilty.

By Mr. Ayer—Hoyt was then Acting-Collector, Collector Irvin being ill. When the tax was raised from 70 to 90 cents, we couldn't get any duplicate stamps, so Mason gave me five stamps off from some rum barrels. I then drove over to Mason's, before the goods were delivered, in my buggy, and found Munn and Bridges there. I stopped the goods till they left the place, and then had the goods delivered.

By Col. Ingersoll—To make it look real honest we generally reported a little over 80 per cent of our capacity,—four or five barrels over, once in a while.

E. C. LEACH.

WHAT HE KNOWS OF CROOKEDNESS.

Egbert C. Leach was next called. His evidence was as follows: I have resided in Chicago about ten years. I was a member of the firm of Dickinson, Leach & Co. ever since its establishment up to January, 1875. Our capacity was 1,500 bushels a day, but we made about 6,000. I was general superintendent of the distillery. I know that illicit spirits were manufactured there from the fall of 1872 to the beginning of 1875. Our surplus over 80 per cent of our capacity was sold as "crooked." We used to return a little over the requisite amount to make things look straight. About a quart to the bushel of our manufacture escaped the Government tax. We managed to escape detection by the duplication of stamps. I never personally paid money to Government officials for conniving at the frauds; but I know money was paid to Gaugers and Storekeepers for this purpose. A large amount of money was also paid to Mr. Rehm; I think what was paid him would average $1,000 a month. I don't know what he did with the money which was given him. I think it was to "run" the department here. I believe our Gaugers and Storekeepers were changed every sixty days, according to a general arrangement with Mr. Rehm. Mr. Burroughs, however, attended to this matter. I understand that all the distilleries were engaged in the crooked "business." We did not remove our whisky every day; it was generally taken away in fifty-barrel lots. We always removed the whisky in ordinary wagons in the day time, according to the provisions of the law. No inquiry was ever made of us in regard to those goods. Mr. Munn, I think, visited our place twice; he went through the establishment as an official naturally would, and examined the books. Mr. Bridges accompanied him on those visits. Mr. Rehm was engaged in the malt business. He dealt largely with the distillers; we purchased all our malt of him, and we used about two pounds to every bushel of grain.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Ingersoll—I never conspired with Mr. Munn to defraud the Government. When he visited our establishment he did not go through it as though he expected to find us thieves,—he looked through in an ordinary way. Everything was straight when he visited us. In all I think we paid Mr. Rehm about $40,000.—I cannot tell exactly. I never had any dealings with Mr. Rehm personally. Our taxes on the "straight" amounted to from $1,600,000 to $1,700,000 per annum. We moved our whisky in the daytime, so that there should be no color of fraud. To take it away by night would have been prima facie evidence of fraud. We handled all our goods alike, whether "crooked" or "straight," but no one, from a casual inspection, could have discovered that we were doing anything but a square business.

PARKER R. MASON.

A RECTIFIER'S STORY.

Parker R. Mason the paradox, with his modest airs and big collar, next took the stand. He testified as follows:

Have been in the business since 1871; was with George H. Crosby until 1873; was afterwards at No. 41 Michigan street for myself. We bought illicit whisky from Russell, Miller and Reed, while I was with Crosby. After the dissolution of the firm, I had similar transactions with Russell, Dickenson, and Leach, the Lake Shore, and some from the country—Conkrite, of Morris, and Jonathan Turner, of Sagetown. I got 50-barrel lots from these parties. They came over the Burlington & Quincy Road. Couldn't say how many lots I got from these parties in the country. I returned the stamps to the city distillers and they used them again, making a reduction for this privilege of from 15 to 25 cents a gallon on crooked goods. I paid full price for straight goods. I sent out the goods on rectifiers' stamps. I bought the stamps in the Collector's office, paying one of the clerks $500 a book. Guess I bought three or four books. I filled the stamps out to suit myself, and used them just as I wanted to. They have been missed since. [Laughter.] Minty was the stamp-clerk who sold them. The stamps are worth 10 cents apiece. I commenced paying Rehm in the fall of 1873, and kept it up till the time of the seizures, our payments varying from $500 to $1,500. I recollect that Munn and Bridges came to our house in March, 1875. I gave Russell some stamps that I took off of some barrels of New England rum from Boston. Munn found the barrels up the third story. The stamps had been taken off very neatly. He said they ought to be seized. I said they were all right, and that was about all there was of it. He and Bridges were there about an hour. I shipped my goods to New York by rail to Seth Ely & Co. Don't remember the roads we shipped over. I didn't report these, but the railroad books would show it.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Col. Ingersoll—I had no particular bargain with Mr. Rehm; paid him $7,000 or $8,000 for Russell; if Russell paid me more than that, I must have kept part of it myself. [Laughter.] The New England rum was straight; the only thing I can say against Munn is that he didn't seize some straight goods. I guess I was pretty well dressed and looked honest enough. I wasn't afraid of the goods being seized, and I told him the truth when I said they were all right. I have been indicted, and pleaded guilty, but not executed. I am hanging on the tenter-hooks of expectation. I never conspired with Munn to defraud the Government.

By Mr. Ayer—Munn didn't know there had ever been any stamps on the barrels, and said they ought to be stamped. I said we never put stamps on till we shipped the goods. That was our custom, but not the law exactly.

By Col. Ingersoll—I sought to convey the idea that the goods would be shipped some time, but that we didn't stamp them till we sent them off, and that was the truth, too. I assured him that it was all straight, and he thought it was.

GOLSEN.

HIS ILLICIT DEALINGS.

William S. Golsen was the next witness. He deposed: I have lived in Chicago twenty-three years. I have been engaged in the whisky business, and was connected with the firm of John Clark & Co., which I joined in 1869. After Clark's death, in 1874, the name of the firm was changed to Golsen & Eastman. I gave my personal attention to the rectifying establishment. I was not concerned in any distillery. Our firm commenced purchasing illicit whisky in June, 1872; we made our first purchases from Miller & Reed. Sometimes we had 150 barrels a week of the contraband from the various distilleries. [Witness then gave particulars as to the time his firm commenced dealing with the different crooked establishments.] The goods I bought of Miller & Reed, and others, were paid for by checks, with the exception of Dickenson, Abel & Co., who were paid in currency. I had to pay cash for some of the goods, but with some of the distillers I had an arrangement for fifteen days. We used to get rid of the goods by selling below the market price, and using India-rubber packages. The whisky was always brought to the rectifying houses in the daytime. I am acquainted with Mr. Munn; his office, while he was Supervisor, was in this building. I do not know how long he has lived in Chicago, nor when he moved here. Mr. Munn visited our house twice. In April, 1875, he paid us a visit, when an error was discovered in regard to spirits shipped to Mr. Sellers, of Pittsburg. I had caused the entry in the books to be erased, and the correct entry made, giving the name of the consignee and destination, in order to correspond with the stamps on the barrels, which had been returned to Col. Munn with instructions to investigate. Mr. Eastman communicated the information to me that Mr. Munn was to visit our place to inspect, and that gentleman, in company with Col. Bridges, came the next day. Mr. Munn looked over the books and treated me like a gentleman, I must say. He said, "Golsen, I am sorry you have erased this." I did not say much, but I guess we had a bottle of wine, or several. I told Maj. Bridges that if he went to the Collector's office right away he would find the Gauger's report would not agree with the books, but if he deferred the visit one day they would exactly correspond. [Laughter.] Mr. Munn's visit would be in March. I caused Mr. Hood then to make a report, which was taken to the Collector's office and put in the place of the first return.

JAKE REHM HAD INFORMED COL. EASTMAN

of the Supervisor's instructions to inspect our place. The other occasion when he visited us he found some empty barrels with uncanceled stamps. He inquired about them, and I explained how this irregularity happened. We never heard anything further of this. During the time of the crooked business distillers could not run straight unless they lost 5 cents a gallon. Mr. Munn, I think, did not show me his instructions from Washington when he visited us.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Col. Ingersoll—Anybody could see the erasure in the book. Mr. Munn did not ask me whether I had erased it. I did not tell him that I had erased it. He did not ask any explanation; nor did I tell him that it was an honest transaction. I did not tell him that the book agreed with the Government book; I told my partner that. I may have told him a lie. I have a right to tell lies if I can make money by them. [Laughter.]

Q.—Would you do as much to keep out of the Penitentiary, or to mitigate your sentence, as you would do to make a dollar? A.—I do not understand you.

Col. Ingersoll repeated the question several times and explained the meaning, but Golsen could not see it.

Q.—If you will lie to make money, just tell me whether you would lie to keep out of the Penitentiary? A. (emphatically)—No, sir; I would not.

Q.—But you would lie to make a dollar? A.—Oh! but that's business. [Laughter.]

Witness (continuing) said: I took the report to the office and changed it in an open manner. I did not try to steal the book for this purpose. The stubs, and stamps, and the report are still a little mixed; I think the items agree with the stubs now. One of them [examining the books] does not agree now. The stuff sent to Pittsburg was India-rubber packages. I did not tell Munn that I was stealing whisky; I never stole whisky. I did not explain to him that I took off stamps and sent them back to distilleries; I did not advertise my business. I supposed that he knew I was defrauding the revenue. I changed the report to fix up things in proper shape, in accordance with Jake Rehm's directions. I was not afraid about Munn taking any action, but I thought the Government might not have confidence in him, and would send some one else from Washington to look into the matter; that is the reason why I changed the report early next morning. Minty was in the office when I went in. I did not buy stamps of him; I was not in that business.

BUSINESS, NOT FRAUD.

Q.—Were you in any fraud? A.—No; you might call it a fraud.

Q.—Well, what do you call it? A.—I call it business.

Q.—When you took a stamp off a barrel you knew you were stealing to that amount of revenue? A.—I did not steal; I took it.

Q.—And it belonged to the Government? A.—No, it belonged to the barrel.

Q.—Then you stole it off the barrel? A.—I took it off.

Q.—What did you take it off for? A.—To return to the distiller.

Q.—To help him steal? A.—I don't care what you call it.

Q.—Did you take the stamp off to help the distiller to become a thief and steal that much revenue from the Government? A.—Well, you might take it—

Q.—How did you take it? A.—I just told you I took it as a business transaction.

The Court at this point took a recess.

Among the afternoon audience Gen. Steve Hurlbut, member of Congress, bore a rather conspicuous part. Mr. Boutell also appeared at the table where the Government counsel were seated.

W. D. Golsen was recalled, and in answer to Col. Ingersoll's interrogations testified as follows:

I swear to nothing but the truth; I have always been that way. I was once accused of making crooked whisky, but at the trial the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats. This was two or three years before the fire. I was a Gauger before I was a rectifier; was discharged on account of politics. I was previously removed by Judge Hopkins for a technical violation of the law, but was discharged and made Inspector-General, at higher wages. I was always straight then, except when I took the proofs. I commenced helping the distillers steal the taxes in 1872. My clerk, Philpot, made the reports. I never interfered with him. He kept the Government book, and got $50 a month for it. I had no understanding with him as to whether he was to keep correct books or not; the jury will have to look at the books to find that out. I haven't looked at the books. I don't believe he kept records of all spirits bought or sold. I suppose he swore to a lie every month. Not every report he made and sworn to was a lie. He made his reports from the Gauger's book, which was a lie. I found this out when we were seized. Up to the time I

SUPPOSED MY MAN MADE CORRECT REPORTS,

but I knew something was the matter with the Gauger's books. We were shipping more goods than were reported, and so the books could not be correct. I knew he was swearing to what was not true, but I couldn't afford to pay him more than $50 a month for it. I guess it was wrong for him to make a false report, but it was a business transaction, and he did it. There was no swearing done when I was a Gauger; they had to certify to a lie, though. When my Gauger wanted any money I gave it to him as a loan; took no notes; have asked two or three of them for it back. I made no bargain with them. I never had any arrangement, but I suppose when I paid the money they would let my boys do what they wanted to, and they did. They said the Government hadn't paid them; they were hard up, and they wanted money. I expected they would favor us when we asked them, but I never asked them, for my shipping-clerk was with the Gaugers. The reports show that they did gauge falsely. The shipping-clerk and the boy that kept the books did the business. I think it is wrong to tell a lie. It

DEPENDS ON WHAT KIND OF A BUSINESS IT IS,

whether a lie is wrong in business or not. I think most anybody would steal if he got a chance; it looks like it to me.

By Mr. Ayer: Those stubs were kept in my office until the stamps were gone; then they were taken to the Collector's office, and we got more stamps.

OTHER WITNESSES.

J. W. HOOD

was the next witness. He testified as follows:

I was a Gauger from February to May, 1875, in this district. I made a return of spirits gauged at Golsen & Eastman's about Feb. 15, 1875. I suppose Gauger Watson did the gauging, but I made the return. I had permission from the Collector's office to do this, and I made up my return from the memorandum furnished me by Watson, or from the stubs. I don't know whether the return is true or false. This is a copy of the report I made, with the exception that the copy takes account of three barrels more than the report I made. I made this change in the return at his request. He then returned the original that had been filed Feb. 15. I don't know whether Munn had recently made a visit to the house or not. Golsen explained the seizure of the goods; said it was a mistake all around, and asked me to make out the new return. Golsen told me Munn understood the whole matter, and if the change was made he would report accordingly.

Cross-examination by Col. Ingersoll: Golsen led me to understand that it was all a mistake; that it was an honest job. I made out the new report to help him correct an honest mistake, and I was honest in what I did. I have been indicted, but have not been tried yet.

COL. MATTHEWS.

was next called and examined. He said: I am the present Supervisor of Internal Revenue of this district. I came into the office on the 1st day of last May. This paper (produced) was handed to me by Mr. Munn when I took possession.

The letter referred to was from H. C. Rogers addressed to the ex-Supervisor directing him to investigate the irregularity of Golsen & Eastman in the shipment of spirits to Pittsburg. A certified copy of Mr. Munn's reply was also put in. The witness identified the letter-book of the office, in which there was a copy of this letter. In this defendant stated he had made a thorough investigation, and found the entry on the books of the rectifying house corresponded with the Gauger's returns. He also explained the mistake in putting on the wrong stamps, and vouched for Col. Eastman's honesty.

COL. FRANK EASTMAN

was next placed on the stand. He testified: I was a member of the firm of John Clark & Co., and afterwards in the firm of Golsen & Eastman. After Mr. Clark's death I had not much to do with the management of the business. I remember a visit made to our rectifying establishment by Mr. Munn Feb. 15, 1875. I had previous notice of the visit through Mr. Rehm, who told me a complaint had been made against us, and we were to be investigated. The Supervisor called the same or the next day I received this information. He asked to see the Government-book, which I showed him. [Book produced and identified.] At the time the book was shown defendant the erasures had been made. He saw the erasures, and asked for an explanation, and Mr. Golsen told him there had been a mistake in the shipment—that there had been a mistake in putting on the stamps, and that he wanted the book to correspond with the fact. Mr. Mum was at the place about an hour altogether, during which time this matter was talked of. No Gauger was present at the time, and I cannot remember whether the stub of the stamp-book was called for. Mr. Munn and I had a bottle of wine together. I knew nothing personally of the erasure. I thought Mr. Munn was dissatisfied with the condition of the book, saying that it was unfortunate the erasure had been made before the attention of the Government was called to it. Defendant said he would take the matter under advisement, and requested me to attend him at his office on the following Monday morning. I was in Mr. Rehm's office when he gave me the information in regard to this official visit.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ingersoll: Mr. Munn and I have always been good friends; we were in the Senate together. In regard to the erasure, I took the side of my property; Mr. Munn acted as if he wanted to find out the facts. Mr. Munn did not want any money from us, nor did we offer him any. I never conspired with the defendant to defraud the Government, nor did he to my knowledge, do any fraudulent action in this particular case. He acted like a gentleman, an honest man, and a friend.

Q.—Did you consider it any evidence of fraud that Mr. Munn took your word?

Question objected to and objection sustained.

Witness further stated that Mr. Munn reported correctly on this matter and according to the facts.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

CONKLIN TO THE FRONT.

There was a distinguished arrival from the Town of Bristow last evening. He came direct via the Michigan Central Railway. His name is W. J. Conklin. He was formerly a Revenue Agent in Milwaukee, and listened unto the voice of the charmer yclept Louis Rindskopf. He joined the Whisky Ring, and perforce, when the bottom dropped, he sloped for the unromantic town which looks westward on Detroit, while about a mile of blue water rolls between. He was induced to return through the eloquence of Supervisor Matthews, who paid him a visit a little over three weeks ago. A TRIBUNE reporter caught him in the act. Conklin will go on the stand to-day and tell all he knows about his own eccentricities in dealing with the members of the Whisky Ring. The Government relies on him for crushing testimony against the defendant. He will give up what he says Munn told him in Milwaukee concerning his (Munn's) connection with the crooks in this city; and then he will either return to Canada on a safe-conduct or remain with the understanding that the case against himself will be nol pros'd.

Conklin, on arrival, registered at the Palmer House, got his supper, paid his bill, and took the evening train for Evanston, where he secluded himself to escape an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter.

ELSEWHERE.

MILWAUKEE.

MUNN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—In court, this afternoon, Chicago telegrams were produced stating that the Munn case was proceeding there, and asking a continuance of the Milwaukee case, in which Munn is also defendant, and it was understood the case should be continued until the July term, and jurors not on the present panel were allowed to leave for their homes.

Mr. Murphey asked an order of the Court for the production of Louis Rindskopf and Leopold Wirth, and to detain them during the hearing of the case.

THE JONAS-GOLDBERG CASE.

James Morris, of Chicago, was sworn. He had known Jonas twenty years and Goldberg five years. Goldberg introduced his business to him (witness) as a dealer in commercial paper; also Louis Rindskopf and Leopold Wirth, but not Robert Kiewert; spent most of his leisure time in Jonas' store; was one morning in Jonas' store, and saw Rindskopf there; Rindskopf talked about the lawsuits in Milwaukee connected with the whisky business; the Milwaukee men asked Jonas something about whether Crosby would be able to settle their cases, and Mr. Jonas said something to the effect that, if they were to do business, the money must be put up.

The cross-examination by Mr. McKinney was very amusing, but failed to shake his examination-in-chief.

ALBERT PICK, OF CHICAGO,

was next sworn. Had known Goldberg since the fire of 1871; never heard anything against him; his character is very good.

Cross-examined: Witness purchased a quantity of wine through Goldberg, and knew he was in the wine trade; had a place of business, and sold both at retail and wholesale.

Here Mr. Murphey brought up the question of

THE LETTER TO SECRETARY BELKNAP,

of May, 1875, signed by prominent Chicago gentlemen, and read the letter of Goldberg to Rindskopf, dated Sept. 13, introduced by the prosecution, as bearing on the subject, in which it was stated that he was now nicely fixed, this being the result of the letter of war. He quoted from the first volume of Greenleaf, Sec. 108, as to the character of such evidence. Although introduced by the prosecution as a part of the proof of the conspiracy, really had no connection with such conspiracy, but simply proved Goldberg's attempt to obtain a post-tradership and the result, and he now desired to go further and introduce the entire correspondence, of which the letter produced simply announced the final result, thus repelling the theory of the prosecution that some dark design was referred to by the writer, and making clear his true object, which was an entirely proper one. In his remarks, the speaker also referred to the fact that high names had been sought to be compromised by the prosecution in connection with the letter of Sept. 13, offering the correspondence to prove

THE ACTUAL MEANING

of that letter.

Mr. McKinney objected to such evidence, insisting that the mere paper produced proved nothing. It might be a forgery or a truth. There was nothing to identify it. The petition to Belknap signed by prominent Chicago gentlemen might or might not be genuine. For all known to the contrary, the parties who signed said petition might have been made the victims of a trick, and drawn back from it the next day.

Col. Goodwin argued the whole question at considerable length, insisting that the petition must be accepted as genuine until proved otherwise, commenting rather severely on the practice of the prosecution in requiring a construction to be put upon all doubtful points in the papers produced unfavorable to the defendants, and protesting against all the well-known rules of law in the protection of the rights of men on trial being violated for the purpose of securing the conviction, right or wrong, of these defendants.

THE COURT DECIDED

that the defendant was entitled to explain anything ambiguous in the letter of Sept. 13, and the only question is what is competent testimony for that purpose. Defense have put in letters, one from Goldberg, one from Belknap to Palmer, of the *Inter-Ocean*, and a petition signed by prominent Chicago citizens, recommending Goldberg to a post-tradership. Is this petition competent testimony? If it was correspondence between the Secretary of War and Goldberg, he thought it would be, but being signed by third parties, he thought the third parties should be produced.

MR. GOODWIN

said the whole of the letters put in by the prosecution referred to some "influence" he had, and this influence the prosecution desired to have inferred was something dark, mysterious, and terrible that was to be used for the destruction of the Government records in these cases. Now the defense wanted to introduce this petition and these letters to show what that influence was, to supply the missing link in the testimony of the prosecution, and to substitute for the ambiguous references of the prosecution something directly to the point which they could all understand—for something dark and mysterious something clear and light—and that this influence instead of being used to commit a crime was designed to accomplish a perfectly legitimate result.

The Court ruled the petition not competent evidence.

The defense offered the letter of Goldberg and reply of the Secretary of War.

Admitted.

AFTERNOON.

McKinney was put on the stand.

Q.—Did you ever employ Louis Rindskopf?

Objected to, Judge Dixon reading extensively from authorities in support of the position that communications made to Government counsel are privileged. Murphey followed, and, referring to the character of L. Rindskopf, denounced him as an infamous witness, even if employed by High Heaven, a perjured villain, and a sample liar, on whose testimony a dog should not be hanged. He received a dispatch at 10 o'clock last night stating that Rindskopf was in Chicago trying to suborn witnesses for this case, and replied, "Watch him," and, if the evidence were obtained, he (counsel) would have the notorious villain punished. This liar and perjurer and Leopold Wirth are the pillars of the prosecution. The cases read by Dixon referred to treason and the protection of an informer who was also an officer of the Government. In this instance, Rindskopf had not yet been shown to be an officer of the Government.

Judge Dixon said that, whether the question were proper or not, he should send McKinney to the stand to answer it.

The question was read.

"EMPLOYING" WITNESSES.

McKinney—No, I never "employed" Rindskopf for any such purpose.

Q.—What do you mean by "employing?" If you have any narrow meaning for that, let's have it all.

A.—I mean what I say. I have not a dictionary here.

Q.—You don't look like one.

The Court—Gentlemen, let's proceed in the ordinary way.

Murphey—"Employed" was a technical word. Different persons understood it different ways.

Q.—Do you know or have you ever heard of anybody speaking to Rindskopf on behalf of the prosecution, asking him to directly or indirectly aid therein?

A.—I have asked him to come up into court and testify.

Q.—Have you heard of any officer of the Government doing anything to obtain the assistance of Louis Rindskopf in these cases?

McKinney—I object.

Murphey—You

OBJECT AND RULE IT OUT, TOO.

[Laughter.]

Murphey said it was evident that McKinney had employed a number of subordinates, but kept his own skirts clean.

Judge Dixon said more unfounded charges were never made in a court of justice. McKinney had never done anything of the sort.

Q.—Is it not a fact that Louis Rindskopf furnished the information on which the prosecution was brought.

Objected to, and sustained.

Same, as to Leopold Wirth and a large number of subsequent questions.

LEOPOLD WIRTH

was next sworn.

Q.—When were you in Chicago last?

Objected to.

The question was allowed.

A.—Saturday.

Q.—Who went with you?

A.—Louis Rinskopf. I left at 10 o'clock Friday night; staid in Chicago till Saturday evening at 6 o'clock; went to buy ponies; told Rindskopf there were two witnesses who were perjuring themselves, and their characters ought to be looked up; could not remember who they talked to.

Dixon said this was as far as the examination ought to go, and he retorted on the defense the charge of perjuring witnesses.

Murphey proposed to show that these virtuous whisky men, whose characters the counsel for the Government were solicitous about, went to Chicago corruptly to buy perjury. He concluded with the fervent ejaculation: "My God! what are we coming to?"

The examination was resumed. The witness said he talked with Horace Elliott, a detective; Louis did most of the talking; Elliott said Cohen was implicated with tampering with stolen goods.

From this point the examination was unanswered interrogation points, with frequent notes, exclamations, fervid adjectives, and tedious technicalities, amid which the Court adjourned.

LOUIS RINDSKOPF

was called to the stand before adjournment, but, although ordered not to leave the Court, could not be found. The Court made order that Wirth and Rindskopf remain in Court till released.

ST. LOUIS.

M'KEE, AVERY, AND MAGUIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—Private telegrams received from Washington this afternoon and to-night show that the mission in behalf of the pardon or commutation of sentence in the cases of McKee, Maguire, and Avery, is a failure. This morning Maguire sent a number of dispatches of a hopeful character, but, at a later hour in the day, he sent a final message, as follows:

"The conference between the President and Attorney-General has ended. Everything is a failure. I start for St. Louis to-night."

In spite of this adverse result, McKee expresses confidence that the President will yet interfere, but the friends of the "good deacon" and of Maguire now see no alternative but commitment to the jail.

MAGILL PLAYING BANQUO.

Quite a sensation was created this morning by the publication in a morning paper of a street rumor to the effect that Postmaster Chauncey J. Filley was among those indicted on Saturday by the United States Grand Jury, and that the offense charged was complicity in manufacturing the Magill testimony in the Babcock case. Filley is a leading Republican here, and regarded by many as the head of the party at this time, and the connection of his name with such an indictment very naturally caused much gossip and scandal. The slander was put at rest in the evening papers by the publication of a correspondence between Filley and the District Attorney, in which the latter says no such indictment was found, and that the Magill testimony had not been brought to the notice of the Grand Jury. Filley also published a pungent card, in which he uses the following vigorous language:

"As the matter has, no doubt, been put afloat from political malice and for political purposes, I feel it incumbent upon me to knock it in the head at the start. I shrink from no investigation relating to my official acts, but you make it incumbent upon me now to publicly say that I had no knowledge of, nor did I do anything to procure, Magill's testimony. The first intimation I had of it came from the counsel to whom he had conveyed it. I am satisfied of the truth of the statement, however, concerning the withdrawal of the letter. If that is a matter to be investigated, a Congressional or other method is open, and, having neither procured nor in any way assisted in the procurement of that evidence, I am ready to face any investigation."

M'KEE AND MAGUIRE.

THE LAW TO TAKE ITS COURSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The Attorney-General had a long interview with the President to-day regarding the pardon of McKee and Maguire, and the case was referred to the former for action. After he returned from the White House the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, counsel for Maguire, had a short interview with Mr. Pierrepont, Maguire remaining in the ante-room. Mr. Knox, of Wisconsin, counsel for McKee, also saw him. He will recommend that the law shall take its course without Executive intervention.

OBITUARY.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—Jas. A. Maybar, the oldest member of the Louisiana Bar, and President of the Southwestern Bible Society, died suddenly to-day, aged 81.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Messenger & Wright, wool brokers, are reported failed, with estimated liabilities from $150,000 to $250,000. The firm has a large mill at Worcester, Mass., and the failure is ascribed to the same cause which led to the suspension of the North Adams Mills.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., May 15.—On Saturday R. E. Jenkins, assignee in bankruptcy, sold the homestead property of Leander Rockwell, who formerly lived here, but recently has figured as auctioneer and commission man at 78 Dearborn street, Chicago. The property was bid in by the wife of the bankrupt for $6,375.

METHODISM.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 15.—The most eloquent and surprising piece of rhetoric thus far produced upon the platform of the General Conference was the address of the paternal delegate from the Presbyterian Church of the United States, who was none other than the famous Dr. Patton, of Chicago. His reception was not at all enthusiastic at first, for it looked as if this great Calvinistic body of Christians had sent some slight, thin, sharp-featured, spectacled young theologue from Princeton as their representative, but before he had spoken half-a-dozen sentences it was evident that above and behind those spectacles was one of the clearest set of brains in America. This was surprise number one. Very soon it began to be whispered round that this was the heretic-hunter who had started Prof. Swing and driven him to cover at McVicker's Theatre, and when the eloquent young doctor began to show how much alike were the Methodist Armenians and the Presbyterian Calvinists, and to reach out a brotherly hand, with a right hearty fashion of words, that was surprise number two. He said:

"Armenians are Calvinists when they pray, and Calvinists are Armenians when they preach. Into these two hemispheres has the orb of religious thought been divided, and surely we ought each to be satisfied with a hemisphere apiece. The question in these days is not so much whether God answers prayer as whether there be any God,—not so much how the soul is to be saved as whether there be any soul; therefore, you and we do well to stand together and take stock of the matters in which we are agreed. When we reduce Presbyterianism to its lowest terms, we find these three things: First, the people have a voice in the Church; second, the power of majorities is greater than of minorities; and, third, there is one order of the ministry. In all of these we are like you, and, after all, since your ministry is not your Church, since laymen vote in your assemblies, and since Bishops are not prelates, I may be pardoned for saying that the Methodist Episcopal Church is a Presbyterian Church after all. You are like us, also, in having a creed and a theology which your ministers are bound to preach. The day will be observed as a legal holiday throughout the devil's dominions when the Confession of Faith shall give place to broad churchism, and when a man in the orthodox communions can hold his place while giving a doubtful utterance upon the supreme deity of Jesus Christ."

The right brotherly sound of his closing words was a suggestion that the contagious geniality of 200 or 300 Methodist preachers had modified his customary life, which is more of the seminary than of the people, and the unmistakable feeling of the Conference was that, for an Old-School Presbyterian and a theological Professor, there was unusual hope of him, both because of his genius and his youth.

On Wednesday next, so say the Committee on the Book Concern, the elections are to begin, and when it is taken into account that thirteen high and valuable church offices are to be filled at this Conference, there is evident need of the prayers of good Methodists everywhere on its behalf. The conservative character of the lay element has just been notably demonstrated in the following action of a meeting of lay delegates just adjourned:

"WHEREAS, Changes of the Discipline ought to be made with great care; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That on all important questions involving such charges, we will call for separate votes of the clergy and laity."

This appears to have been called out by the over-radical views of some of the young preachers, who are advocating the election of Presiding Elder by the Annual Conference, or the abolition of the office altogether.

To the Western Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 15.—Bishop Simpson preached at the General Conference to-day.

A memorial was presented from the Baltimore Conference setting forth that the Committee on Exhibit of the Book Concern, appointed at the annual session of 1872, called attention to the loss of $261,000 net capital as reported in 1872 as compared with 1871, and requesting the Book Committee at New York, in its annual statement, to give the reasons for the difference. As this request has not been complied with, therefore the General Conference is requested to require the book agents to furnish a detailed statement of the causes of such deficit, how much on account of real estate, how much merchandise, and how much on account of book agents. Referred.

A resolution to alter the restrictive rules so as to give as nearly as possible equal representation of clerical and lay delegates to the several conferences was referred.

The report of J. Rothweiler and the Rev. Dr. Chalfant, fraternal delegates to the Evangelical Association at Philadelphia Oct. 14, 1875, was presented and read. The following was submitted:

WHEREAS, Our Lord's Prayer and complete and perfect form is found on the record in only one place in the New Testament, namely, Matt. 6, 9—13; therefore,

Resolved, That this form be substituted and published in our book of discipline instead of that form now in use. Referred.

M. H. Fleming, of Des Moines, moved to strike out the words "holy Catholic" and insert "one universal church of Christ" in the baptismal ritual. Referred.

The order of the day was suspended for the formal reception of the fraternal delegate from the Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. F. I. Patton was introduced and addressed the Conference, bearing cordial and fraternal salutations from the Presbyterian Church. His remarks were frequently applauded, and, at their conclusion, a resolution of gratification at his visit, and fraternal and Christian sympathies with the Presbyterian Church, were unanimously adopted.

It was agreed that the Secretary should strike from the proceedings of Saturday last all reference to questions of veracity between Dr. Nelson and Dr. Lanahan.

Adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

A BROKEN RAIL.

RICHMOND, Va., May 15.—A serious accident occurred to-night on the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, near Chester. Two cars of a military excursion-train which left here this morning, while returning to Richmond, were thrown from the track by a broken rail, and a number of persons were reported killed and wounded. The details are yet meagre. No one inside the cars was seriously hurt. The fatal and serious injuries occurred to those on the platforms. The train was crowded with soldiers of Company G, First Virginia Regiment, and a large number of women, children, and other men. The engine and one car of the train came in at once to Richmond, and a number of doctors have gone to the scene of the accident.

LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 15.—RONDEAU, Ont., May 15.—A dreadful catastrophe occurred at the schoolhouse here at noon to-day. A violent stroke of lightning, in the school-yard where the children were at play, instantly killed a little boy named Thomas Scott, seriously injured Robert Kirkpatrick, George Lawrence, John and Oliver Ogle, George McIntyre, and Albert Robinson, and slightly injured Willie Hillman, Charles Morris, and George Meredith. The electric flash seemed to play around in all directions. Several persons in other parts of the village were more or less affected for a time.

KILLED BY CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., May 15.—Fred Smith, a brakeman in the employ of the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad, while engaged in shifting cars from one track to another in the Company's yard in this city this forenoon, was run over and received injuries from which he died this afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—1 a. m.—In the lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, northerly to easterly gales and continued cool, cloudy, or rainy weather, succeeded by rising temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 15.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	R.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.81	66	68	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.69	75	56	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.77	78	49	S. W., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.76	78	42	S. W., brisk	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.84	64	52	S., light	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.86	63	57	S. E. light	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 80. Minimum, 59.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 15—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne	29.94	43	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Davenport	29.77	67	S., fresh	......	Fair.
Denver	29.86	55	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Keokuk	29.74	65	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.68	73	S., brisk	......	Threat'g.
Milwaukee	29.91	46	S. E., brisk	.48	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.59	73	W., fresh	......	Fair.
Platte	29.44	56	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.84	52	S. E., light	......	Clear.
Yankton	29.69	69	S. W., light	......	Fair.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 15.—The steamship Ontarion, which lost her rudder on the voyage from Liverpool for Quebec, reached the offing this morning, and was towed into port.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Arrived, steamers Hidalgo, from Hull; Acadia, from Bordeaux; and Maas, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, May 15.—Steamships City of Chester and Napoli, from New York, have arrived out.

FARTHER POINT, May 15.—Steamship Mississippi, from Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 15.—Steamship Lake Nepigon, from Baltimore, has arrived.

MOVILLE, May 15.—Steamer Peruvian, from Portland, has arrived.

XANTIPPE.

Is seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper, and her name has become a synonym of "vixen," or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is fair to infer that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone; and could Socrates, as he returned from the Senate, the Gymnasium, or the Athenæum, have stopped at Pestle & Mortar's Drug-Store and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he might have evaded many a "curtain lecture," allayed many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable, world-wide, and eternal notoriety it has attained. Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

WHISKY.

KENTUCKY FAVORITE!

THE PUREST STIMULANT.

The Finest Whisky Known.

SOLD BY

J. K. VANDUZER

128 LAKE-ST.,

CORNER CLARK.

AMUSEMENTS.

McCORMICK HALL.

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCES OF

PAPPENHEIM,

prior to her departure for California.

Manager Gran takes pleasure in announcing, by universal request, a Grand Gala Concert on

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 19,

by Mad. Pappenheim, assisted by Mlle. Hanck-Koon, the entire Company, and a powerful orchestra, in a choice and varied programme of Solos, Duets, Quartets, &c.

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1, at Lyon & Healy's Music-store, on Thursday A. M.

SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 21,

at Hooley's Theatre, Farewell Benefit of Mad. Eugenie Pappenheim, when she will appear in the second act of "Il Trovatore," which will be produced with Full Orchestra and Chorus.

Prices, $1.50, $1, and 50 cents. Reserved seats at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THE COLISEUM.

Attractions this Week.

HARPER & STANSILL, the celebrated one-legged song and dance artists. The IFERD SISTERS, sketch artists. Miss LOTTIE GRANT, serio-comic vocalist. The original ADD WEAVER and SON, Master JAMES WEAVER. J. H. LARKIN and CARRIE ARMSTRONG, MURPHY & MACK, and all the old favorites retained.

Re-engagement of the Coliseum Quartette, Messrs. Hawkins, Lavake, Howard, and Rushby.

Admission 25 cents.

Performance every evening at 8 o'clock, and Sunday afternoon at 3.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.................Lessees.
WILL E. CHAPMAN.................Manager.

Glorious success of

DALY'S FIFTH-AV. THEATRE COMPANY.

Second week of

PIQUE!

With its wealth of scenic and dramatic effects.

Curtain rises promptly at 2 p. m. at Wednesday and Saturday matinees, and each evening at 8 p. m.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THE FAVORITE MAGGIE MITCHELL.

Will be presented, for the first time in six years, the charming domestic play,

LORLE.

LORLE, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, supported by Mr. Wm. Harris and her own Company. Friday and Saturday nights, JANE EYRE. Saturday, Maggie Mitchell Matinee. Next week the new play NANNETTE O'WEARITHORNE.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

R. M. HOOLEY.................Manager.

Monday, May 15, every evening at 8, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee at 2. HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS in an entire change of programme. Production (after two weeks' careful preparation) of the most laughable farce ever seen, entitled FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG. Billy Rice as Major Timothy Wiggins. John Hart, Bobby Newcomb, Little Mac, Bernardo, and the entire company in the cast. First appearance here of J. W. McAndrews, the great Watermelon Man. Delightful part singing by the famous Quintette. New Acts, Songs, Dances, Burlesques, etc. See small bills.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THE GREAT OLIO.

LEVANION BROS., LEW and FRANK COLLINS, Miss SUSIE and GERTIE LYNN, CHARLIE BENEDICT, Miss ANNIE GIBSON, Miss KATE RAYMOND, O. B. COLLINS. The Sensation Drama,

WAIFS OF NEW YORK.

New Scenery and New Sensations.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Ladies' Nights Tuesday and Thursday. The lowest prices in the city.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

HOUSE CROWDED! STANDING ROOM ONLY!! To witness JOHN THOMPSON in his drama entitled ON HAND; or, True to the Last. Unprecedented success of the Fairy Extravaganza entitled the INVISIBLE PRINCE; or, the Island of Tranquil Delights.

FARWELL HALL.

Lecture on 'MONTANUS, THE FANATIC,'

By BISHOP McLAREN, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's Episcopal Church, Tuesday evening, May 16, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Mitchell & Hathaway's Bookstore, 158 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Feb. 2, 1876.

All persons having claims against the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof within three months, to Charles D. Sherman, Receiver, at the office of said bank in the City of Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

PHILLIPS BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, NEWS DEALER, 90 Madison-st., 1st Store W. of Dearborn.

FANS Don't fail to see them and make early selections. All $1 each, at STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE. 106 East Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100 Invested Has Paid a Profit of $700

during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via Cl'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
*a*Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*Marquette Express	*10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 2:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 2:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommdat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:16 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:25 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	§ 3:00 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:05 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	* 7:40 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:52 a. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

DR. A. G. OLIN 187 Washington-st., Chicago, permanently cures private, chronic, sexual, and all diseases of females, seminal weakness and impotency; is a graduate of the Reform school of Medicine; uses no mercury; longer located and has the largest practice of any specialist in the Northwest, and, as an intelligent test will prove, is the ONLY real Scientific Specialist in Chicago. Consultation free, and sacredly confidential. Private board when desired.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work, 275 pages, private counselor; mysteries of the sexual system; latest discoveries in reproduction; how to be happy in marriage, male and female. The best Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents. A book of 64 pages, for two stamps, free at the Office of Dr OLIN.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

82 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Can be consulted personally, free of charge, on all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous Diseases. Pamphlet, 36 pages, on above diseases, sent to any address for two 3c stamps. Rooms separate for ladies and gentlemen. MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 200 pages, large size, containing all that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. Price, 50 cents. Railroad and workingmen prescribed for free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago,

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2296, New York.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ald. Colvin has been summoned to go to Milwaukee to testify to the good character of Ald. Jonas, now on trial there.

Recorder Stewart returned home yesterday. He has been on a two weeks' visit to friends in Wilmington, Del., and New York.

Billy Manning, the minstrel, died yesterday afternoon at his house, aged over 40. He had been sick for some weeks prior to his death.

James Warrack, Esq., well known in this city and throughout the West as the agent of the Anchor Line, has been appointed General Western Agent of the State Line steamships for this city.

Deputy-Coroner McGirr held an inquest yesterday at the County Hospital upon the remains of William Lotz, who died there in the morning. Death from pneumonia was the verdict.

A German named John Engst while drunk yesterday afternoon fell off a fence in the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Van Buren street, and was so badly injured that it was found necessary to remove him to the County Hospital.

The Sub-Treasury received $100,000 in silver yesterday, and paid out steadily until 2 o'clock. About $25,000 went over the counter and into family stockings, and the only apparent change is limited entirely to the weather.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 73 degrees; 10 a. m., 79; 12 m., 83; 4 p. m., 84; 8 p. m., 63. Barometer, 8 a. m., 28.94; 8 p. m., 28.94.

An old and helpless woman named Bridget Gleeson, residing at No. 159 Coventry street, had her leg broken yesterday by a vicious cow, which she was milking. Having no friends to care for her, the police sent her to the County Hospital.

The Firemen's Benevolent Association held a meeting last evening at its hall at the Dearborn street engine-house. The only business transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The old officers were re-elected, as follows: T. E. Miller, President; T. E. Courtney, Vice-President; C. N. Holden, Treasurer; and T. Buckley, Secretary.

John Ford, residing at No. 81 O'Brien street, while in a slightly comatose state, fell over the railing in front of the corner of Union and Randolph streets at 9:30 o'clock last evening, and landing in the basement received injuries from which it is feared he will not recover. He was removed to No. 165 West Randolph street, where he was attended by Dr. Thompson, who is of the opinion that his spine is so badly injured that recovery is impossible.

Very bad whisky got the better of John Evans and induced him to end his life, which he attempted to do by jumping into the river at Randolph street bridge at about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Officer Fechter, who was hard by, tendered him assistance in the shape of a plank, and in a short time John was making a bee-line for his home on Sangamon street, firm in the belief that Chicago River water was an antidote for anything stronger than tea.

Mr. Arthur Drennan, the Superintendent of Washington Square, has just put up two bird-houses in the Square,—one of them in an old tree, a relic of the fire, the other in the Centennial tree. Last week Mr. Drennan let loose in the park eight birds from the southern part of the State, hoping that our European sparrows in their adopted country and the American bluebirds will not fall out about the best apartment in the new houses. It is to be hoped all citizens who see boys using slings or throwing stones at the birds in the park will stop them.

An insurance agent named Isadore Wolf was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at the boarding-house of Mrs. Coburn, No. 799 Wabash avenue. He had been separated from his wife for some time, and had been frequently heard to express the wish that he was dead. In his room were found numerous bottles that had contained morphine and chloral, both of which drugs he had long been in the habit of using in powerful doses. Deputy-Coroner McGirr held the inquest and took a charitable view of the matter, finding that deceased came to his death by an overdose of morphine.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

The Quarter-Centennial of the First Congregational Church of Chicago occurs Monday. Sunday, May 21, an historical sermon will be preached in the morning by the pastor, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., and in the evening addresses will be made by the Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., former pastor; by the Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D.; by Judge W. W. Farwell, and by others.

On the evening of Monday the ladies will give a Sociable in the church parlors. All who have been, or are, interested in the church as members or otherwise are cordially invited to be present. The occasion will be largely informal, but, doubtless, none the less interesting. The arrangements are under the charge of a committee consisting of the Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., Chairman; the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., pastor; the Hon. W. W. Farwell, Philo Carpenter, Howard Z. Culver, and J. W. Sykes.

W. M. SCUDDER.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Hide and Leather Bank, held at its office yesterday, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our friend and co-laborer, William M. Scudder; therefore,

Resolved, That in this sudden bereavement this bank loses the services of a faithful and efficient officer, whose place it will be difficult to supply.

Resolved, That the officers of this institution will attend the funeral ceremonies of deceased in a body, and that the business of the bank be suspended during the time.

Resolved, That we tender to the afflicted relatives of our esteemed friend our sincere sympathy and condolence, and that a copy of these resolutions at the same time be presented to the family.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Board of Directors of the Evanston Soldiers' Home held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of Dr. Hamill, No. 629 Wabash avenue. There were present Dr. and Mrs. Hamill, Mrs. Sanford Lewis, Mrs. Blain, Mrs. Sayrs, Mrs. W. F. Myrick, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Andrews. Dr. Hamill presided, and Mrs. Blain acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to perfect arrangements for dedicating the soldiers' monument in Oakwood Cemetery on the 30th inst.

There were also present Col. Foster and Dr. Koch, as a committee representing the two posts of the G. A. R., who wished to co-operate with the Board and aid in the dedication if permission was granted.

Dr. Koch stated that they desired to unite the programmes, so that there would be no clashing of interests, and two different assemblages, and that they could join hands, but they did not like to seem to intrude by suggesting co-operation.

Mrs. Sayrs wanted to know if they proposed to decorate the Rebel graves as well as those of Union soldiers.

Dr. Koch said they intended to do so, and explained that it would be only acknowledging their bravery and forgiving their efforts in a mistaken cause.

Mrs. Lewis did not believe in recognizing that part of the celebration.

Mrs. Sayrs also felt that way.

Col. Foster also explained the method of strewing the Rebel graves; it would not be a part of the printed programme, and was optional. Col. Foster said that the matter had nothing to do with the dedication.

After some further discussion, on motion of Mrs. Lewis, it was decided to have the G. A. R. participate with the ladies, the latter to have charge of the ceremonies of unveiling the monument and the arrangement of programme, in so far as not to disturb the G. A. R.'s previous arrangements.

The following Committee on Programme and Arrangements was appointed: Mrs. Blain, Mrs. Myrick, and Mrs. Hamill, they to co-operate with the Committee of the G. A. R. The Committee was authorized to make arrangements for flowers, etc.

The Board then adjourned to the 17th prox., at the Soldiers' Home, when the annual meeting will be held.

JULIA NEWBERRY.

FILING OF HER WILL.

The will of Julia Rosa Newberry, the surviving child of Walter H. Newberry, who recently died in Rome, was filed in the County Court yesterday. The witnesses to the will, as well as the executor named therein, reside in New York, and as a consequence it will be necessary for a dedimus protestatum to be issued to take the testimony in that city to prove the document. The will, presented below, it will be observed, is of considerable importance to Chicago, providing as it does that at the death of the mother of the deceased her entire estate shall go to some of the charitable institutions of the city for women. The will is as follows:

I, Julia Rosa Newberry, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament in manner following:

1. In the event that I die unmarried, leaving my mother surviving, I devise and bequeath to her all my property, both real and personal, and of every kind and nature, upon the express condition, however, that she devise by will, to be executed before receiving this bequest, so much thereof as shall remain undisposed of or unspent at the time of her decease to some charitable institution for women in said City of Chicago.

2. In the event that I marry and die, leaving my husband and my mother surviving, I devise and bequeath all of my property, both real and personal, and of every kind and nature, to my mother and my husband in equal shares and portions, upon the express condition, however, that said devisees devise by wills, to be executed by them respectively prior to their receiving said property, so much of said property as shall remain undisposed of or unspent by them respectively at the time of the death of said devisees respectively to a charitable institution for women in the City of Chicago aforesaid.

3. In the event that I survive my mother, and die leaving a surviving husband, I devise and bequeath all my property, real and personal, and of every kind and nature, to my husband, upon the express condition, however, that he devise by will, to be executed before receiving this bequest, so much thereof as shall remain undisposed of or unspent at the time of his decease to such charitable institution for women in the said City of Chicago as he may select.

4. In the event that I survive my mother and die leaving no surviving husband, I direct that all my property of every kind and nature, excepting jewelry, pictures, books, works of art, and wearing apparel, be converted into money by my executor as fast as it can be done without sacrifice, and that the proceeds of such property, and such money as I may have at the time of my decease, be given to Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, of New York, and if he be dead, to Mr. Seth Low, of Brooklyn, to hold upon the following trust, to-wit:

a. To defray all expenses arising out of the execution of the trust, including the sum of $5,000, which I bequest to said Trustee as some slight compensation for his care, trouble, and services in the execution of his trust.

b. To invest the residue of said funds in interest-bearing securities, having special regard to the safety of the investment rather than a high rate of interest.

c. To use the income derived from said investment year by year in the purchase of pictures in oil and water colors, the pictures so purchased to form a separate collection or gallery, to be called by my name, and to be under the control of and belong to such institution in Chicago, New York, or Washington, already in existence at the time of the execution of the trust, as shall in the judgment of said Trustee be most suitable for the purpose, giving the preference as to location to Chicago. Provided, however, that in case the original sum invested for said trust purposes shall be less than $1,000,000; then, and in that case, the net income shall be invested by said Trustee in interest-bearing securities, and be added to the principal of said fund until said trust fund shall amount to the sum of $1,000,000, after which the income from said fund shall be used as above directed in this article.

MEM.—The Trustee in the execution of the said trust will be guided by more specific directions to be hereafter prepared by me in writing.

5. I give, devise, and bequeath all my jewelry, pictures, books, works of art, and wearing apparel as follows: to wit.:

a. If I die leaving a child or children I bequeath the property above mentioned to such child or children, and if more than one child takes under this bequest then said property shall be divided between such children by my said Trustee in such manner that each child shall, in his judgment, receive a portion of equal value.

6. In the event that I survive my mother, and leave no surviving husband, child, or children, I devise and bequeath the property above-mentioned to my friend, Annie Finkham. I hereby nominate and appoint Mr. E. W. Blatchford, or if he is dead, Mr. W. H. Bradley, executor of this my last will and testament, and direct that no security be required upon his bond as such executor.

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day of June, A. D. 1875.

JULIA ROSA NEWBERRY.

Signed, published, and declared by the testatrix to be her last will and testament, in the presence of
C. BURRITT WAITE,
OCTAVUS B. LIBBEY,
JOHN SHEA.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, present Commissioners Ayars, Burdick, Busse, Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Guenther, Herting, Holden, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Schmidt, Tabor, and Johnson in the chair.

The petition of Richard E. Wallace for the position of Constable of West Chicago was temporarily laid on the table. Similar petitions from Henry Weinrich, for the constabular position of the Town of Wheeling, and Frank Brady for that of Hyde Park, were disposed of in the same way.

A communication was received from Drs. Ross and Lyman, the physicians of the County Hospital, fixing articles of furniture necessary for the institution. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

A number of bills were referred to proper committees, and a number of bills reported were ordered paid.

GRAND JURY.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Criminal Court asking the drawing of a Grand Jury for the June term.

Commissioner McCaffrey moved to place on file. The motion was lost and the Board went into an election, with Commissioners Schmidt and Mulloy as tellers.

The following is the result: George Besold, James Turney, George Atzell, Peter Dot, Edward Treston, Timothy Kennedy, W. A. Armstrong, David W. Clark, Jr., George W. Hale, E. R. Donnell, Charles A. Taylor, John Jones, J. M. Terwilliger, Oliver Willard, P. M. Donnellan, William Miller, James Fitzsimmons, Smith McClevy, Isaac Hatch, E. W. Beach, Henry P. Evans, and Justice Weber.

County Attorney Rountree presented a communication from the Jacksonville Lunatic Asylum, asking the transfer of certain lunatics to the County Asylum, because under the recent law the patients belonging to Cook County must be taken by the county institution.

Commissioner McCaffrey moved that the Committee on Public Charities be authorized to make the transfer, and the motion prevailed.

The Treasurer of Graceland Cemetery sent in a communication asking the Board to consolidate twenty county bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each into one bond of $20,000. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

MORE BONDS.

Commissioner Holden offered the following resolution: That the County of Cook issue its bonds to the amount of $300,000 of $1,000 each to be designated "Fire bonds," and to be numbered 120 to 1,500, both inclusive, payable on the 1st day of May, 1892, and to bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year respectively on presentation of the interest coupons to be attached to the bonds. The principal and interest shall be payable at the Metropolitan National Bank of the City of New York in pursuance of an act of the Legislature approved April 1, 1873. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Holden, from the Committee on Finance, reported that the building fund was exhausted, and recommending the passage of the resolution authorizing the sale of 300 "Fire Bonds" of $1,000 each to the highest bidder. The report was concurred in, and the resolution passed.

CONSTABLES.

The Board then went into the election of a Constable for the Town of West Chicago, a vacancy been created by the failure of the bond of Constable West. Messrs. Maddox, Herbet, Bartlett, and Wallace were nominated, and Louis Herbet received nine votes, and was declared elected.

Henry Weinrich was elected Constable of the Town of Wheeling by acclamation, and the petitions from Hyde Park were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Judiciary presented a report recommending that the accompanying opinion of County Attorney Rountree be published. The report was adopted. The opinion recommends that the township system be continued in country towns, but that future elections under the system be dispensed with in Chicago. Concurred in.

The Committee on Public Printing and Stationery reported, recommending that the proposal of Clark Edwards to print 15,000 pamphlet copies of the proceedings of the Board on Township Organization in English for $285, and that of the Chicago *Union* to print 10,000 copies in German for $200, be accepted, these being the lowest bidders. The report was concurred in.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service submitted a report recommending that the piling of the foundations of the city's portion of the dome of the new Court-House be done at the county's expense, the county to take its chances of recovering the money from the city.

Considerable discussion arose, some of the Commissioners advocating waiting until the new Council got out of its complications and made up its corporate mind what it was going to do about the Court-House business. Others claimed that the work must be done, or all operations on the part of the county must cease. It was said that when the city comes to drive its piles it would so raise the concrete on the county side as to cant the dome, which could only be avoided by piling the whole dome foundation at the same time. The report was concurred in, and the work ordered done.

Commissioner McCaffrey introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Service to advertise for proposals to furnish county supplies until June 1. Adopted.

Adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

THE PUMPING-WORKS.

THAT ACCIDENT.

At the meeting of the Council last night, a communication was read from Mr. Chesbrough, stating that the men at the Water-Works unanimously denied that there had been anything at all resembling an accident. On the other hand, the Engineer, Mr. Trautman, made the following statement regarding the accident, which does not jibe with his explanation to Mr. Chesbrough and Mr. Prindiville:

From his story it appears that the pumps are so heavy that the engine will pull itself down upon or drag itself off of the centre. Therefore, while making the repairs, they blocked the cranks and put a block—12 by 12—into the arm of the fly-wheel. They had blocked up the valve, which left the upper steam-port open. In taking out the blocks they forgot the one under the fly-wheel. Mr. Trautman ordered the steam turned on at the large choke-valve below the floor, and, of course, the minute the steam came in the port was open, and, the valve being raised, the engine immediately made a plunge right down, carrying that block with it. There was nothing hurt, but it might have torn the engine all to pieces, and it was a gross oversight on the part of the engineer to have allowed such a thing to happen. Mr. Trautman is a good, faithful man, who neither reads nor writes English.

MR. CREGIER.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon Mr. Cregier yesterday morning in order to interview him concerning some of the statements made by Mr. Prindiville in a communication published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and also in regard to an editorial in yesterday's *Times*, making some charges against him. Mr. Creiger stated that he had at no time had friends who would act as spies, as stated. He had had no knowledge of anything that had happened at the Works, but was informed of the recent accident by a gentleman who inquired of him the nature of it. He had never, during his twenty-three and a half years been absent "for weeks at a time, for recreation, etc." The longest he ever was absent on his own business was ten days, which was in August, 1875. He had been away often on other business, however, with this exception. His longest absence from the Works on his own account would not exceed from two to four days at a time. When absent for a longer period, he was attending to the interests of the city by order of the Board of Public Works. At no time had he ever designated Mr. Trautman as engineer in charge. Each assistant remained in charge during his watch. When Mr. Cregier was about to be absent he invariably instructed Trautman and the other assistants to keep a good lookout for matters.

So far as the matter of his horse and buggy was concerned, it was almost too insignificant to be spoken of, but he could say that the buggy in question was left by an employe, and, when he quit the city, was turned over for safe-keeping to Mr. Cregier, who was then in charge of the repair shops, as well as of the Water-Works, and was used by him in the business of the city and by order of the Board of Public Works. Its use did not involve the employment or purchase of an additional horse, and had been a great saving to the city.

His salary was about $2,100 for engineering in the Board of Public Works, and the balance was charged to the repair shop which earned the city from $3,000 to $7,000 a year. In answer to the charge of appointing relatives he would say that many years ago, at the request of the then Superintendent of the Water Works, he employed for a short time a distant relative. As for his having two brothers-in-law in there, he never had two, and therefore never could have employed them. As for his son, he was a minor, and had never received a cent for any services rendered the city and never was employed in the city's service a moment in his life.

PRINDIVILLE'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

THE TRIBUNE was wrong in its tenses when it stated that Mr. Eberts was a brother-in-law of Mr. Prindiville, and, strictly speaking, Mr. Prindiville was correct when he said that Mr. Eberts was not a relative of his. The fact is that Mr. Eberts' first wife was a sister of Mr. Prindiville. It should, therefore, have been stated that Mr. Eberts had been—not was—a brother-in-law of Mr. Prindiville.

THE WEST-SIDE WORKS.

In making his rounds yesterday about the City-Hall, it came incidentally to a TRIBUNE reporter that some crooked work had been done on the West Side Water-Works engine foundations. The contract for the work had been let at $30,000, and the parties who have it have rolled up a nice little bill of extras amounting to $30,000 more. This statement is made on the authority of a trustworthy person. In putting the connecting rods which join the huge stones together, a bill of $11,600 for drilling the holes in the stones is incurred. The conundrum is in order: Why did such extras accrue if the parties having charge of the work knew what they were doing? The whole job seems to have been a repetition of the Fullerton avenue conduit work, and has cost the city twice as much as the contract specified.

ALD. WHITE.

LET US INVESTIGATE.

A circumstance came to light yesterday afternoon which tends to place Ald. George E. White, of the Tenth Ward, in a damaging position—that of a mutilator of public documents for the benefit of himself or his friends; and parenthetically it may be remarked that not very long ago a similar charge was preferred against him. It appears that shortly before the April election ex-Ald. Walsh, of the Tenth (old Eleventh) Ward, had his pockets pretty well lined with "rag babies," and was spoiling for an opportunity to wager them in sums varying from $10 to $20. He finally succeeded in booking several bets to the effect that George E. White would not receive more than three votes more than A. H. Smith, the other Republican candidate for Alderman in the Tenth Ward. These bets were taken by some of White's henchmen, and it is supposed that he furnished the stamps which they put up. The election came off, and White's majority over Smith was declared by the judges previous to the official canvass to be only two votes. Walsh therefore won. White's henchmen kicked, and told the stake holder not to give up the money, as there was an error in the count. White told Smith that he beat him some ten or twelve votes instead of two, and on being asked how he knew, said that the judges had made an error. The vote in the First Precinct of the Tenth Ward was the night of election declared to be 279 for Smith. So it was registered on the poll-book and on the tally-sheet and its duplicate. The judges told Smith that there was no error. The evening on which the vote was canvassed by the Council, Ald. White requested Ald. Cullerton to call his vote two or three more than it really was, which he refused to do. When the poll-book and tally-sheet were reached, in the course of the canvass, it was noticed that two ink strokes had been run through, the figures "79" and "69" written above. How it was done or by whom it was done no one knows, but the internal evidence goes to show quite conclusively that White had a hand in it. It was for the pecuniary interest of the henchmen whom he backed that the record should be falsified, and White himself, for all that is known to the country, might have had a similar interest.

Ald. Smith proposes to have the matter investigated by a Council Committee, and will present it for that purpose at the next meeting of the City Fathers. It is also not unlikely that the Grand Jury may look into it.

CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Chicago Presbytery met yesterday morning in adjourned session in the rooms of the Ministerial Association, McCormick Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Moderator David J. Burrell presiding, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. McLaren, of the Presbytery of Detroit, and the Rev. P. L. Swan, of the Presbytery of Nassau, were invited to sit as corresponding members.

The following amounts were voted as assistance to churches on recommendation of the Committee on Home Missions: Maywood congregation, $250 for six months, the Rev. Jotham Jewell, missionary supply; Riverside, $350, including work at Lyons; Lawndale, $400.

The Rev. Mr. Duffield moved that the Committee on Home Missions be allowed to settle the amount to be asked for for the church at Deerfield, recently organized, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Hurd, and including Highland Park, Half Day, and Libertyville. It was granted.

The following gentlemen were invited to sit as corresponding members: The Rev. W. W. Faris, Peoria; the Rev. Samuel R. Warrender, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. E. A. Beach, Zanesville, O.; the Rev. E. L. Spinning, Palmyra, Ill.; J. M. Allis, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Rev. W. H. Van Doran requested to be dismissed to San Francisco Presbytery. Granted.

THE REV. SAMUEL HAIR.

A Committee on Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Presbytery upon the death of the Rev. Samuel Hair, was appointed, with the Rev. Dr. Patterson as Chairman, and reported as follows:

Whereas, God in His Providence has by death removed from our number the Rev. Samuel Hair, an honored member of the Presbytery during the last eleven years; therefore,

Resolved, That in the bereavement we have lost one whose Christian life was marked by simple, child-like faith, an unwavering adherence to the Evangelical system of doctrine, and a sweet charity, and love for the Church of Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That we note with gratitude to God the fact that during his ministry of forty years he was instrumental in the organization of many churches and the means in God's hand of turning at least 2,000 souls from darkness to light, and from "the power of Satan unto God."

Resolved, That while we recognize the Divine favor which ever attended his ministry, we feel that in his departure comes a call to us "to be also faithful unto death" in winning souls to Christ.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their severe affliction; and, also, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them by our Stated Clerk.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Presbytery adjourned.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Tom Collins has again turned up. He lingers in jail waiting for some one to come forward and sign bail-bonds for $500.

The jail windows are being arranged with weights, to hoist and lower at will, the object being to improve the ventilation.

The present Grand Jury has reduced the number of the inmates of the jail from an average of about 240 to 171. The number is now less than it has been for two years.

An attempt will be made this morning to secure the release of the parties indicted Saturday for the murder of Pfrang on a writ of habeas corpus. The application was made yesterday.

The County Treasurer forwarded $25,000 to the City Treasurer Saturday, and yesterday was rejoicing at the rapidity with which delinquents for personal taxes were coming forward.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury as a body was not in session yesterday, but its work progressed all the same in the hands of committees. One committee had charge of Hogan's bills with the county, and another gave attention to Periolat's bills, and the comparison of the same with his contracts. All that could be learned of their work was that they had discovered a number of irregularities,—that is, where goods supplied had been charged in excess of the contract price, etc., and, by an examination of samples of goods of all kinds used at the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, that the price being paid by the county to Periolat was exorbitant. While the Committees were discovering these little frauds, the Clerk to the County Board was preparing an explanation of them, which will be at the command of the jury this morning when it reassembles.

THE JAIL ESCAPE.

Frank Tally, "Crab" Boyle, and John Meehan, the concocters of the late jail escape, were back to their old quarters yesterday. They were brought from Pittsburg, where they had been arrested on the description forwarded to the police authorities. They confess that it had been planned to attack the turnkey, but their purpose was to liberate a select five, and not the crowd. Boyle and Tally took the keys, and the latter held the turnkey while the former unlocked the cells. Each cell containing two men, ten instead of five got away, and the number increased to fourteen by the hall-men joining in the scramble. The object of getting out was not so much to escape confinement, they say, as to carry out another part of their agreement, which was to organize on the outside to plunder the villages of the Northwest. After getting out, the three above named did organize, but concluded to go East for their work, and take a look at the Centennial. They robbed and burglarized all along the route, and, when captured in Pittsburg, one of them had a gold watch and chain on his person valued at $375. They boast that they expended over $500 on the trip, and that they had a delightful time generally. Since the escape the Grand Jury has returned a "no bill" against Meehan, but he is to be held on the charge of assaulting and robbing the turnkey, and in the meantime some of his depredations between here and Pittsburg after his escape may turn up.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Treasurer received $25,000 Saturday from County-Treasurer Huck, in interest-bearing taxes.

The receipts from the Water Department were unusually large, $10,701 being deposited with the City Treasurer.

Even Mr. Colvin was forced to smile yesterday when a newsboy put his head through the open windows of the Mayor's office and bawled out, "Full account of the Mayor!"

Following the notification of Inspector Bailey, the owners of the frame fire-trap—the Uhlich House—corner of State and Twenty-second streets had the demolition of the structure begun yesterday.

The same policeman that has guarded the entrance to Colvin's den for days past was on duty, or stood there, yesterday. What particular duty he is assigned to, or who he is to keep from entering the office, has not yet appeared.

The City-Collector's office will shortly be moved into the office now occupied by the Water Department, and that branch will locate in the City-Collector's old quarters. The change will be made in order to convenience Comptroller Hayes.

Considerable interest has been manifested in regard to the next incumbent of the office of Corporation Counsel. It is said that several lawyers who have sided and labored with the Hoyne party are looking for the appointment, but that the Mayor will pay any attention to the subject at present is highly improbable.

There have as yet been no official steps taken in regard to the construction of the new Court-House by any city officials, and the county authorities have not made the call for consultation with the Board of Public Works which was expected some time ago. The general opinion of the Board is that the county will have to build the whole structure, as was proposed some time ago.

It was stated in Sunday's TRIBUNE that the employes of Earnshaw & Gobel, the contracting firm for the masonry of the West Side pumping works, had struck for their pay. The statement was erroneous, inasmuch as they struck for higher wages. It is mentioned in justice to Messrs. E. & G., who paid off all their hands Tuesday and have hired others, so that the work progresses as if there had been no interruption.

While the contest goes on between Mayor Hoyne and Mr. Colvin, and since Comptroller Hayes has not yet gone to New York, knowing it to be useless under the present state of affairs, the pressing need of a payment of the long-withheld salaries is not forgotten. The families of many of the police and firemen are in actual want, not to mention clerks, and other public servants, and every passing day adds care and despair to the fathers and supporters of these families. Complaints are frequent, and the query, "What are we going to do about it?" is commonly heard. Credit is just about played out. How much longer the matter will run and how long a human being can exist on nothing are conjectures too formidable to be answered.

The examination of witnesses concerning the doings of George Von Hollen was not continued yesterday. Comptroller Hayes, who is acting as Collector, set several men at work on the books of the office to get at, if possible, the amount of the loss which the city has sustained. When the examination is concluded and the actual loss ascertained City-Attorney Tuthill will bring suit on the bond of the Collector, and will try to persuade Messrs. Binz, Lipe & Co. to settle for the deficit. These persons, however, it is understood, intend to show fight, and to claim that Von Hollen went out of office when Colvin did, and that their liability, therefor, ceased some days before the Collector left. This is a weak device, though, and by the time the case comes to trial they may be able to patch up a better defense.

CRIMINAL.

Henry Sager, an old-timer in the prize-package line, is locked up at the Armory charged with swindling George Weinberger out of a whole week's pay.

A. M. Young and John Tracy, two very slick individuals, are confined at the West Madison Street Station charged with stealing horses and buggies from various persons in the West Division.

It was expected yesterday that the riotous brick-makers would continue their disturbance in the southwestern portion of the city, and accordingly a sufficient police force was in attendance all day. Their presence had a salutary effect, for the strikers kept quiet and talked the situation over in various meetings, without creating the least particle of trouble.

Madame Eugenie Pappenheim, very much against her will, left a legacy to freebooting Chicago in the shape of $700 worth of jewels, which, she claims, were stolen from her room in the Sherman House. She yesterday sent a letter to the police informing them of the fact, but, inasmuch as she did not notice the loss until after her departure, the police think that she has only mislaid them, or is trying to get even with Madame Janauschek, who lost a quantity of jewels in the same manner while stopping at the same house. It will be in order for the next great artist who comes here to double both their piles and go them one better.

An Italian who is known among his acquaintances by the knickname of "Sackangging," was the victim of a itinerant apple-peddler, and the father of a small cruel robbery a couple of days ago. He is an famil, and can therefore illy afford to lose the $250 which he scraped together by long saving and hard work, and which he was forced to hand over to two bold fellows. One of the robbers was an Italian, and the other a Frenchman, who spoke the Italian language. They met their victim on the street with his apple cart, and, representing themselves as strangers just from Europe, informed him that they had a number of gold coins called "marangos," of the value of $3.75 each, which they were desirous of exchanging for American currency, at the same time displaying one or two of the glittering pieces before his eyes. The sight of the gold was enough for the peddler, and he began negotiations at once. They offered to exchange their coins at the rate of $3 each, preferring to do so, they said, rather than take the trouble of finding a stranger and exposing themselves to the chances of robbery. The unwary peddler threw up his apple business for the nonce, and started home with his friends to obtain the money for the exchange. He took $170 from between the mattresses, and borrowed enough more from his neighbors to make up $250. He was warned by a friend to be careful how he dealt with the strangers; but he had a good thing, he said, and, patting his hand on the roll in his pocket, started off with the remark that they could not get that money until he got the yellow boys. The quintet went near Rush street bridge, on the North Side, where the exchange was to be made, the strangers desiring a secluded place to avoid observation. When they reached a convenient spot the two strange men coolly took revolvers from their pockets and placing them to the poor peddler's head, made him give up the $250, and escaped, leaving him nearly frightened out of his wits and scarcely knowing the direction the robbers took. The blow falls heavily on the peddler and his family, and as no traces of the thieves can be found it is likely he will never get his money back.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association will hold its twenty-second annual meeting in this city, commencing at 10 o'clock to-day, in the lecture Room of the Methodist Church Block.

Prof. W. N. Hailman, of Milwaukee, will deliver a lecture on Froebel's system of education, at the Athenæum lecture room, No. 65 Washington street, to-morrow at 4 o'clock p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

Mr. W. Ver Bryck, the artist whose "Diana" and other paintings attracted so much attention in Hamilton & Rowe's window recently, has his studio now in order and ready for visitors. It is located on the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street (Academy of Design), Room No. 1, up-stairs.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The annual meeting of the Evanston Bible Society was held in the First Methodist Church Sunday evening. Services were suspended in the other churches, and a large audience was present. Lyman J. Gage, the President, presided, and briefly stated the object of the meeting.

The reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were read and accepted. The latter showed the year's receipts to have been in the neighborhood of $500.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, T. G. Frost; Vice-President, H. B. Hill; Secretary, W. M. Wyckoff; Treasurer, John Goebel.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, then delivered an interesting and able address upon the influence of the Bible in promoting popular intelligence, commercial prosperity, and fraternity of feeling.

A Methodist sociable will be given at the residence of Mr. William Deering Thursday evening.

The Village Trustees meet this evening.

SOZODONT.
In spite of your teeth,
Both above and beneath,
Being lightly enamel'd and thin,
They will never break down,
Nor turn yellow nor brown,
If the Sozodont's daily brushed in.

COMPARE OUR PRICES FOR WALL-PAPER,
lace or Nottingham curtains, lambrequins, store, office, or dwelling-house window-shades, with anybody's. We'll abide your decision. Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon, 231 State street. All kinds of bedding for sale.

BORROW MONEY TO BUY OF US,
and then save a big margin over what you would pay any other dealer in the city for furniture. Fact. Cash does it. Holton & Hildreth, 225 and 227 State street.

WOHL'S RESTAURANT
has been removed to No. 170 Madison street, and fitted up in a most elegant and commodious style. Regular dinner from 12 to 2 o'clock. Prices moderate.

CENTENNIAL.

The Hotel-Keepers Disappointed in the Number of Visitors.

Detailed Consideration of Some Features of the Exhibition.

Articles in the Women's Pavilion Indicative of Fabulous Exertion.

Chinese Women a Little Off on Perspective, but Handy With Dragons.

YESTERDAY.

THE MULTITUDE NOT OVERWHELMING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The reaction in public sentiment regarding the numerical success of the Exposition is best shown by the action of one of the leading hotels, the Girard, which to-day reduced its price to $3.50 a day, the old rate. The hotel-keepers throughout the city are becoming alarmed as the days pass by without bringing any of that vast crowd of foreign visitors which they have been confidently expecting. The high rates have been adhered to tenaciously, but this move on the part of the Girard may cause a general tumble in prices. It is probable, however, that the large hotels will hold out as long as possible. There are to-day scarcely more outside people stopping in Philadelphia than can be counted in Chicago any day in the week. There was a large gathering here on the opening-day, but the people all went home the next day. If they come back before the 4th of July it will be a wonder.

THE WOMEN'S PAVILION.

The goods for the Women's Pavilion are coming in rapidly, especially from the West. A large box of goods from Wisconsin arrived this morning containing articles of curiosity and value. Also, there was received boxes from New Hampshire and New York. The recent accessions are all of a very high quality. A very successful feature of the Women's Centennial are the concerts given by Theodore Thomas every evening down town. Crowds throng there nightly in thousands.

THE PLATFORM

in front of Memorial Hall from which were delivered the addresses of the opening day is being removed at last, and that part of the grounds begins to assume a more sightly aspect.

FINGERING, ETC.

Notwithstanding the injunction, "Hands off!" that is everywhere printed, people have managed to destroy a large amount of property by reason of too great curiosity. In the art gallery some of the pictures have been injured by the use of umbrellas and canes, and some of the most valuable pieces of statuary have been scratched with knives by the ignorant to find out whether they were plaster casts or marble. Dirty hands have been passed over the polished surfaces of the marble apparently to see whether they were polished sufficiently. The attendants declare that pictures, carving, paper articles, and bric-a-brac have been ruined in all parts of the buildings by the same cause.

MOSAICS.

Workmen are engaged in unpacking and hanging in the vestibule of Memorial Hall Mr. Esling's collection of Mosaics from Rome. The work of arranging them will occupy several days, as, apart from the fact that the magnificent frame of the picture of Pæstum will require considerable attention, the great work itself with the walnut case weighs upward of 4,000.

EXHIBITION-JOTTINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

I.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—When little Mrs. Ching-Ti sat down in her cottage on the banks of the great Yellow River, and began the construction of one of those elaborate ornamental screens for which the Celestials are so celebrated, she probably did not dream of the uses to which it was to be put. Poor thing! as she toiled day after day, lovingly adding touch after touch, so that the fantastic figures emerged gradually from the inner soul of the canvas, it is quite likely that she never cast a thought upon the destination of her work, beyond a perhaps-unexpressed ambition that it might some day adorn the luxurious apartment of a Mandarin. Did she know that the creation of her subtle fingers would be borne far across the weary expanse of water to the strange and wonderful land of which she had heard occasional rumors, there to be gazed upon by thousands as a specimen of woman's handiwork, would not her little hands have trembled with delight, and perhaps have been unequal to the delicate task! Likely enough. She herself was in all probability only a commonplace, snub-nosed, weak-minded female of the lower order, obliged to earn her daily bowl of rice and cup of tea by protracted toil, and personally not at all attractive from the high standpoint of American ideas regarding beauty. If she had come over here during the Centennial year to see the great show, of which she undoubtedly has never heard a syllable, it is hardly probable that her American sisters would have admitted her to their councils, or treated her as other than one of a very inferior race of beings, scarcely human. But Mrs. Ching-Ti, I will say it for her, is no slouch of an artist. If her paintings do not have the freedom, grace, and scope of those produced by civilized hands, it is not the fault of her brain or hands. It is because of the lack of material under which she suffers. Seeing in her daily walks only one character of costume, she naturally knows only how to paint the human figure in a pig-tail, a checkered gown, shoes with toes very much turned up, and a fan. Hence her lack of variety in subjects. Her religion and tradition afford her more opportunities for the display of those picturesque qualities that distinguish the true artist. When it comes to dragons, she is right at home; and the flap-tailed, slimy monsters, with green, shining scales, and hideous, glaring eyes, that she can produce, are so realistic as to be suggestive of nightmare and deliria.

II.

One gets acquainted with all sorts of queer people here, and sees all sorts of queer things. I was sitting in a garden attached to one of the restaurants outside the Centennial grounds the other day, when I met with a little adventure. The day was fair, the sun bright, and the atmosphere exhilarating. With a keen appreciation of the weather, and still further cheered by a cup of French coffee and a cigar, I leaned back in my chair, and viewed the hurrying throngs on the street with the philosophical composure of one who is as thoroughly comfortable as the limitations of a finite existence will permit. It happened, as it frequently does happen nowadays, notwithstanding the fervent prayer of the Philadelphian for more strangers to prey upon, that I had the entire garden to myself, and my meditations were therefore undisturbed save by an occasional Ganymede flitting across my line of vision. The tinkle of the street-car bells in the distance, the rattle of carts, and the shouts of the newsboys, were the only distinguishable sounds that penetrated my solitude,—all the rest of the street-noises were commingled and subdued. There was something ineffably pleasant in the idea of sitting there so comfortably, while the great mass outside was laboriously hastening to and fro under the warm sun, and getting itself into all kinds of physical and mental tangles. I wondered, as was natural in the circumstances, why men should be foolish enough to exert themselves so shockingly for the mere sake of sight-seeing. "Here," said I, addressing the wooden table before me, and emphasizing my remarks by a blow of my fist, "here are a lot of people who endure the discomforts of travel for long distances, who are imposed upon at every hand by the greedy money-makers of this Centennial town, who ride 4 or 5 miles to the Exposition in a crowded street-car, and who, after getting into the Exposition buildings, do not understand or appreciate a tithe of the wonderful display, and will go home as empty-headed as when they came,—all for the sake of saying that they visited the Exposition of 1876." This and much more I thought, until my musings were interrupted disagreeably by the sound of loud talking in my near vicinity. Turning, I saw a laughable sight. A Japanese, dressed in the latest Broadway style, with a silk hat, gloves, and cane, was at one of the tables, expostulating loudly, in broken English and French, with a colored waiter, who eyed him fiercely, and anon broke forth in angry tones. I heard him say:

"See yah, now; you don't 'spose I'se goin' to wait on no such trash as yo. I wait on gentlemen, I do, 'n yo ain't no mo' a white man than I'se a white man."

Clearly it was a case of war of races,—African against Mongol. The latter did not quite understand what the row was all about, but was trying to make himself understood,—a task to which his small stock of English was unequal. Seeing it to be a case where I might properly interfere, I addressed the excited negro, and explained to him that the would-be customer was a genuine Japanese, and not an impostor of his own race. Somewhat pacified, yet still doubtful, the negro went away, casting irate glances backward all the way into the restaurant.

III.

There are two remarkable works on exhibition in the Woman's Pavilion. They both represent in different ways such a vast amount of labor and long-acquiring skill as to produce a feeling of real pain in the mind of the beholder. In the presence of these works, one is overcome rather with awe than with admiration. They are located close together, near the south entrance, on the left. One is a banner nearly 6 feet square. The material is white satin, and upon this ground is wrought the most delicate and ingenious embroidery that I ever saw. There is a fringe around the whole piece, of golden-tinted silk, tastefully and elaborately designed. In the centre is a representation of the Great Seal of the United States, so faithfully worked out as to convey the perfect impression of a fine painting. Of course it is in many colors, yet all rich and harmonious. One side of the banner shows the coat-of-arms, the double eagle, and the shield, with the eternally-grand motto, "E Pluribus Unum"; while underneath are twin sprigs of oak, leaved and acorned, forming a graceful half-wreath. The opposite side shows the Pyramid rising out of the desert. Nothing could be more perfect, as a work of art. It was made by Mrs. C. H. Pfordt, of Albany.

The second article to which I have alluded is a specimen of needle-work, and you may have heard of it, as it came from the West. It is a picture of the Battle of Langside, showing Queen Mary looking upon the dying George Douglas. The story is told by Sir Walter Scott. It was after her retainers had been routed, and the ill-fated Queen of Scots had paused under an old yew-tree, not far from the Castle of Croakstone, where she had held her first Court after being married to Darnley. Gazing upon the features of the unhappy Knight, on which death was stamping its mark, she said:

"Look—look at him well. Thus has it been with all who loved Mary Stuart! The royalty of Francis, the wit of Chastelar, the power and the gallantry of the gay Gordon, the melody of Rizzio, the portly form and youthful grace of Darnley, the bold address and courtly manner of Bothwell,—and now the deep, devoted passion of Douglas,—naught could save them; they looked on the wretched Mary, and to have loved her was crime enough to deserve early death! No sooner had the victim formed a kind thought of me than the poisoned cup, the ax and block, the dagger, the mine, were ready to punish them for casting away affection on such a wretch as I am! Importune me not—I will fly no farther—I can die but once, and I will die here."

While she spoke, her tears fell fast on the face of the dying man, who continued to fix his eyes on her with an eagerness of passion which death itself could hardly subdue. "Mourn not for me," he said faintly, "but care for your own safety. I die in mine armor, as a Douglas should, and I die pitied by Mary Stuart."

The scene as described by the novelist is accurately represented, the colors happily blended and appropriate, and the whole picture spirited. Most remarkable of all is the fact that the entire picture was worked out by means of a needle and thread. More than a million stitches were required to complete it, and fifteen years were occupied in its making. The name of the person who wrought it is not given, but the work is exhibited by Prof. Riley, of Louisville, Ky.

IV.

It is a pity that lace-making is not practically exhibited here. Mr. L. Noot, a heavy importer of Philadelphia, endeavored to procure the attendance of a number of girls from Belgium, but found them decidely adverse to leaving home without a very large bonus. However, the implements are exhibited, and competent persons are employed to explain to the curious the methods of lace-making. It is certainly one of the most interesting of the arts. Some of the specimens of the lace shown in the Woman's Pavilion are most exquisite, and, it might be added, expensive. There is one Valenciennes skirt and waist, made for a child, in the new style called "hip-dress," which sells for $145. It is tight-fitting, all real Valenciennes, puffed, with groundwork of imperial lawn. A lady's robe, overskirt, and cuirass, of Duchesse lace, is valued at $400. Of lace by the yard, I saw some point de Flandre retailing at $40; a very pretty point de Medice at the same price; point de Venice, $80; and piece of point gauze, 3 inches in width, at $55. One very fine Mechlin, 4 inches wide, and so gossamer as to weigh not over 4 pennyweights to the yard, made of No. 300 thread, was priced at $40.

One of the prettiest articles in Mr. Noot's show-case that I saw was a pin-cushion of blue satin, having an inside lining of crimson satin, and for a cover a single piece of point gauze, made in Brussels expressly for the Exhibition. In the centre is wrought the inscription, "1776—Centennial—1876." Above this is an eagle holding in his beak a wreath. This was all hand-made, and, though not over 8 inches long and 6 wide, employed four workwomen constantly for three months to complete it. One made the eagle, a second the roses, a third the wreath, a fourth the motto. Is there anything that human industry cannot accomplish?

V.

I never realized before coming here the sacredness of the stomach. I have often observed people bowing down before it, but not as before a shrine,—rather as an outward expression of intestinal pain, or an effort to be relieved from the gripings caused by eating green apples and such. In Philadelphia, however, they not only build monuments to Epicurus, but they honor their dead by eating and drinking over their graves. Nearly every house in the city about which cluster any hallowed associations, or with which any of the great men of the past were ever connected, has been turned into a restaurant. Did you ever hear of such a funny idea? Nor is this due to any ephemeral hope of gain during the Centennial season, almost all of them having descended to this use years ago. The most recent occurrence of this kind, and the one which suggested my text, has been the transformation of the Edwin-Forrest mansion into a beerery. Every night the orchestra of Theodore Thomas performs there, and thousands of people flock to hear the music, and to eat and drink and be merry. Right down in the heart of the city, on Chestnut street, is the old house where Benedict Arnold was married, and even the very spot where the couple stood during the performance of the ceremony is pointed out to-day by the proprietor of the Green Restaurant, which occupies the building. The old Belmont mansion, where Washington, Lafayette, and others used to assemble, is now—a restaurant. The house where William Penn dwelt is now—a restaurant.

The principle by which all these and other landmarks are turned into eating-places has bothered me not a little to discover. When I came here, I thought at first that it was a mere reckless disregard of all that other people held dear and reverend. But my views have experienced considerable modification, especially after a terrapin supper at the Green Restaurant; and I begin to believe that true inwardness worships more acceptably at the shrine of antiquity through offerings of beef and soup than with the empty meed of praise.

G. E. W.

MARRIAGES.

SHELDON—FRENCH—In Philadelphia, May 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Eli L. Sheldon and Miss May L. French.

DEATHS.

WILSON—May 12, 8 a. m., at 122 North Peoria-st., of scarlet fever, Walter Alfred, only son of Robert and Emma Wilson, aged 17 months and 20 days.

CLARK—In this city, May 15, 1876, Robert Clark, age 20 years.

Funeral from 145 South Jefferson-st., to-day (Tuesday), at 2 o'clock p. m.

SCUDDER—The funeral of the late William M. Scudder will be from St. James' Church to-day (Tuesday), at 2:30 p. m. His friends are invited to attend. The Rector's Aid Society, of which he was a member, will attend the funeral in a body. Carriages to Graceland.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FIRST WARD.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the First Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at Republican Headquarters, corner Clark and Lake-sts., at 7:30 p. m. sharp, to take action regarding the approaching County Convention. A full attendance is desired.
ARTHUR DIXON, President.

FIRST WARD.

The First Ward Republican Club meets this evening in Union Hall, southeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts., at 7:30 p. m. Important business will come before the meeting. Members and all the Republican voters of the ward are earnestly requested to attend. L. L. COBURN, President.

FOURTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican Club is called for this evening, corner of South Park-av. and Thirty-third-st., for selection of delegates to the County Convention. J. L. HIGH, President.

FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club will hold its regular meeting at Headquarters, Folz' Hall, corner Twenty-sixth and Butler-sts., this evening. A full attendance is requested.

SEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh Ward will be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the southwest corner of Halsted and Fourteenth-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By S. N. FOWLER & CO.,
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

TO-MORROW, May 17, at 9:30 a. m., at our Warerooms, large lines of new and second-hand
FURNITURE,
Comprising Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, and OFFICE FURNITURE. We shall also offer a very large line of CARPETS. Also, the stock of a Stove-dealer, consisting of COOKS and HEATERS. The attention of dealers is called to our line of REFRIGERATORS.

STORAGE.
The best facilities for storing Furniture of any house in the city. CHARGES LOW.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.,
AT OUR UPPER WAREROOMS,
10,000 Rolls of Wall Paper,
Also, 1,000 WINDOW SHADES.
The attention of the trade and dealers is called to this sale, as all goods are free and sale positive.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

TUESDAY, MAY 16,
Regular Auction Trade Sale of Dry Goods.
100 dozen well-assorted Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.
Handsome Spring Styles All-Wool Shawls.
Full line Fine Black Alpacas.
Custom-made Clothing in Men's, Boys', and Youths' Wear.
Full lines Table Linens, Towels, and Handkerchiefs.
Hamburgs, Ruchings, Flowers, and Ribbons.
Dress Plaids, Poplins, Ginghams, Shirtings, &c.
Hats and Caps, embracing full lines Linen and Straw Goods.
New line Silver-Plated Goods and Cutlery.
Nice line Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Pomades, &c.
Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades, Cheviots, Jeans, &c.
Kid Gloves, Suspenders, Furnishing Goods, Brushes, Notions, &c.
CARPETS!
Something entirely new in this department. All new and handsome styles in this sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

211 HOYNE STREET,
Near corner Van Buren, on Tuesday, May 16, at 10 o'clock, genteel furnished house, parlor and chamber sets, beds and bedding, tables, rockers, chairs, Brussels and wool carpets, mirrors, China, glass, and plated ware, cook and parlor stoves.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

We Shall Offer on Wednesday, the 17th, at 9:30 a. m. sharp, a Full and Desirable Line of
SPRING GOODS,
In great variety, including
ROCHESTER, UTICA, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK CITY GOODS.
Also a line of Misses' and Children's Col'd Buttons and Polish.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
On THURSDAY, May 18, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall close out an immense stock of Household Furniture, Chamber Sets, with dressing Cases, Parlor Suits in every style, Hall Trees, Marble-Top Tables, What-Not, Walnut Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Springs, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Parlor and Office Desks, Plated and Walnut Show-Cases, Carpets, Oil-Cloth, etc.
At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harnesses.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
SPECIAL SALE
Tuesday Morning, May 15, at 10 o'clock, Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, &c., at our Salesroom, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
1 Pianoforte by A. W. Ladd & Co., full round case.
1 Pianoforte by Hazleton & Co., front round case.
1 Pianoforte by New York Piano Co., front round case.
1 Pianoforte by W. W. Kimball, front round case.
1 Pianoforte by G. D. Pease & Co., front round case.
1 Pianoforte by Grand Union Co., front round case.
1 Pianoforte, upright, Newton & Co.
1 Parlor Organ, Williams & Eaton, 5 stops.
1 Parlor Organ, Williams & Eaton, 6 stops.
1 Melodeon, G. A. Prince & Co., 5-octave.
Also 50 Fine Oil Paintings and Chromos.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SALE,
Wednesday Morning, May 17, at 9:30 o'clock,
At 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st.,
200 PACKAGES
ASSORTED GLASSWARE,
WHITE GRANITE WARE,
In Packages and Open Lots.
Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Carpets, Fine Table Cutlery.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Regular Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods,
Notions, Edgings, Embroideries, Hosiery,
Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.
ALSO STRAW GOODS,
THURSDAY MORNING, May 18, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

A COLLECTION OF
Fine Steel Engravings,
Water Colors, and Paintings,
AT AUCTION.
Friday morning, May 19, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. The engravings are a very choice selection in French walnut, maple, and ash frames, with French plate glass. They will be on exhibition on Wednesday and until day of sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE,
Saturday, May 20, 9:30 o'clock a. m., at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.,
FURNITURE.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Art Sale
Of 135 High-Class Modern
OIL PAINTINGS,
By Distinguished American and Foreign Artists,
To be peremptorily sold
AT AUCTION,
This Morning at 10 o'clock,
Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock,
At our Salesrooms,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Pictures and Frames sold together.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
At auction, two splendid carriages. At our auction rooms, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., Thursday, May 18, at 12 o'clock noon, one large family carriage, made by Miner & Stevens, Broadway, N. Y., cost $1,500; one Coan & Ten Broeke carriage, with pole and thills, complete, $1,000. These carriages are nearly new, in first-rate condition; are the very best makes and most fashionable styles. They are positively to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Carriages will be on exhibition at our store on morning of sale. Sold by order of Assignee.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 19, at 9:30 o'clock,
Only Furniture Auction Sale
This week. Immense stock New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
The entire outfit first-class. Restaurant (large) M. T. Dining Tables, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Chairs, Crockery, and Plated Ware. Also, our usual display of New Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room FURNITURE. A full line new and used Carpets, Lounges, Mattresses, Office and Library Furniture, General Merchandise, Fine Plated Ware, etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph Street.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.,
662 West Lake-st.
SPECIAL SALE ON
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
A GENERAL LINE OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Consisting of Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor, Dining, Sitting-room, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture, the whole to be sold without reserve. Look out for bargains.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.
Great Trade Sale 3,260 cases Boots & Shoes at Auction
Without any reserve, Tuesday Morning, May 16, at 9:30 o'clock. Dealers will please call and see our great stock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

PROFESSIONAL.
PILES AND FISTULA positively cured without pain or the use of knife, ligature, or caustic. A SURE CURE OR NO PAY. Consultations free. Dr. J. B. C. PHILLIPS, 167 & 169 Madison-st., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY.
CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

VOLUME 30.
DIAMO… D… A. H. … GRAND D… At 61 W… THIS MORN… $50,000 … To be sold by Catalogue. … Mr. J. H. FRENCH wi…
FINANCIAL. THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUT… $500,000 CAPITA… $110,000 SURPLU… The Oldest and Largest Savings … the Northwest. Pays 6 per cent in… annum on deposits, semi-annuall… 1st of January and 1st of July. Al… made during the 1st three days of … draw interest for the month.
THE SAFETY DEPOSIT VAU… Of the State Savings Institution w… for the accommodation of the Busi… and Bankers of Chicago and the N… They are Fire-Proof and Burgl… Money, Diamonds, Bonds, Deed… Bullion, Silverware, Wills, and oth… bles taken on special deposit, and gu… security. Safes in these Vaults fo… reasonable rates. D. D. SPENCER, … A. D. GUILD, Cas… GEO. C. COOK, Man'gr Safety Vaults.
Chicago Mortgage … & Trust Co… (INCORPORATED). 121 & 123 Dearborn-st., C… Loans negotiated with dispatch on Rea… Chicago, and improved suburbs, at lowe… rates. S. CORNING JUDD, Pr… E. P. HOLLISTER, Gen'l Manager. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Se…
7 PER CENT. We offer $100,000, in one or four loans… class business property, at SEVEN … Smaller loans made at 8 and 9. SCUDDER & MASO… 107-109 Dear…
MONEY TO LOA… On real estate in Chicago or Hyde Park … $500, $600, $700, $1,000, $1,500, and … to Suit. Money here. Can close at once… TURNER & BOND, 102 Washi…
CIGARS. HIGH LIF… REGALIA FAVOURITA FLO… Just received, $18 PER HUNDR… We will also sell them at RETAIL in … Genuine Voz de Cuba Conchas, $9.50… Voz de Regalia de la Reina, $9. W. F. BEMIS & … Importers of Havana … Corner Clark and Washin…
GENERAL NOTICES. NOTICE… CITY TAX DISCO… THE SAFEST INVESTMENT F… MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES… when you can get a HANDSOME DISCO… City of Chicago will, at any time befo… 1876, borrow from persons owing City … Taxes for the year 1875 the amount of … allowing two (2) per cent discount, and … vouchers therefor which may be used … held until the owner is prepared to pa… taxes. By order of the Mayor and Finance C… Apply to S. S. HAYES, Comptr… Room 3, C…
PROPOSALS. Office of the County Treasurer, Cook C… Office on North Dearborn-st., betwee… and Illinois-sts. CHICAGO, May 6, 1876.—Sealed bids will… at the County Treasurer's Office until … m. Thursday, the 18th inst., for the … $1,000 Fire Bonds, due May 1, 1892, … terest at 7 per cent, payable semi-a… the 1st day of May and November, at … politan National Bank of New York and… There will be accrued interest from Ma… and bids must be made accordingly. … received for all or any portion of the … County reserving the right to accept … be deemed necessary, or reject all bids. … containing the bids must be marked … Cook County Bonds." L. C. HUCK, County T… C. C. P. HOLDE… THOS. LONERG… JOHN HERTIN… JOHN TABOR, … A. B. JOHNSON… Committee on…
HOTEL. GAULT HOUSE, CHI… Will furnish the best accommodations … $2.50 per day. Liberal discount to pa… half block from C. & A., P. & Ft. W. … R. P., and three blocks from C. & N. … & V., P., C. & St. L. Depots. Old … friends, and all are invited. P. W. GATES, P… P. S.—We still make and furnish the b… and machinery in the West. Send for c… P. W. GATES' SONS & CO., Eag…
MAPLE SUGAR. MAPLE SUGAR, MAPLE SY… Received direct from Vermont, … ranted as represented. PURE, fo… C. TATUM, 146 East Madi…